

Herald Tribune

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WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS
Nov. 21-22 (11-12). Tomorrow overcast.
Temp. 54-60 (12-13). LONDON:
Temp. 50-55 (11-12). Tomorrow little
clouds. Temp. 54-56 (12-13). CHAN-
NEL: Overcast. Temp. 45-50.
YORK: Sunny. Temp. 45-55 (12-13).
Temp. 50-55 (12-13).
TYPICAL WEATHER — PAGE 1

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PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1972

Established 1887

Cuba Will Try Free Hijackers Fought by U.S.

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Cuba has told the United States to begin talks soon toward an agreement on air hijacking, the State Department announced today.

At the same time, spokesman Charles W. Bray told newsmen the government has informed the United States it will try the hijackers of a Southern Airways jet on a variety of charges, including extortion.

Bray said the Cuban government had through the Swiss Embassy in Havana suggested that talks start this week on a hijacking agreement. It was understood that such discussions would use the Swiss Embassy in Havana and Washington as the go-between and would not involve direct negotiations. The Swiss represent U.S. interests in Havana since the break in diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States.

Cuba's response, which reached this government through the Swiss Embassy during the week-end, followed an American message through the Swiss ambassador here that Washington was ready to take any action toward halting sky piracy.

State Department officials said that so far as is known this is the first time that Cuba is bringing to trial persons involved with the hijacking of an aircraft since 1961, when the first such incident occurred. State Department figures show that 87 U.S. planes have been hijacked to Cuba in the past 11 years.

Mr. Bray said the United States sent on Saturday its request to Cuba to extradite in two recent cases: one involving an Eastern Air Lines jet seized Oct. 29 by four men wanted on murder and robbery charges; the other involving the Southern Airways DC-9 hijacked by three men who got more than \$2 million in ransom.

The two U.S. notes were sent to Cuba "in advance of complete documentation," Mr. Bray said, meaning they were dispatched without the completion of extensive legal documents required by treaties of extradition.

The request for return of the Eastern Air Lines plane hijacked and the Southern Airways plane hijacked, along with the intent to murder as the charges, in addition to federal charges such as air piracy and kidnapping.

The note concerning the more recent Southern Airways plane hijacked only federal charges of air piracy, but it reserved the right to supplement this with further federal and state charges.

The ransom involved in the Southern Airways hijacking was being turned over by Cuban officials to the Cuban courts that will try the hijackers, Mr. Bray said.

There was no reply yet to the two requests, Mr. Bray said, but "the Cuban government has notified us officially before our requests reached them that the Southern Airways hijackers could not be returned because they would be tried in Cuba on certain charges, including extortion."

The administration, he added, hopes that the Cuban step to try the hijackers "will serve to deter others in the American hijacking community who may be contemplating hijacking."

On the extortion charge, Mr. Bray said he understands that the three Southern Airways hijackers, who forced the plane to land twice in Havana, extorted fuel during their first landing.



SILVER WEDDING PORTRAIT—The royal family in a photograph released in London yesterday. From left: Prince Charles, Prince Edward, Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Philip, Prince Andrew and Princess Anne.

Elizabeth and Philip Mark 25th Anniversary

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—The ceremony was understated and glowing. The sentiments often were oversteered and ranged from affection to mawkishness, from respect to reverence.

But the central theme in today's celebration of Queen Elizabeth's 25th wedding anniversary was gratitude for the steadiness of a marriage and recognition that its stability has been a service—sometimes a tedious or difficult one—to the people of Britain.

Throughout the day, from the services at Westminster Abbey to a luncheon at the Guildhall, Queen Elizabeth spoke with a slight tremulousness that contrasted with her usual rather wooden delivery. She made her point in a very mild joke.

"When the bishop was asked what he thought about sin," she said, "he replied with simple conviction that he was against it. If I am asked today what I think about family life after 25 years of marriage, I can answer with equal simplicity and conviction. I am for it."

Low-Keyed Ceremonies Are Held At Westminster Abbey, Guildhall

The lord mayor, Lord Mais, said that "families throughout Great Britain have been able to identify with the unity and happiness of the royal family."

Prime Minister Edward Heath and Labor party leader Harold Wilson said much the same thing in the House of Commons, and so did editorial writers and commentators.

Many of these commentators have laid stress, these past days, on the achievement of the queen and Prince Philip in moving away from the stiff formality

of earlier generations of the royal family.

Queen Elizabeth's grandfather, George V, once told a friend, "My father was frightened of his mother, I was frightened of my father, and I am damned well going to see to it that my children are frightened of me."

The family life of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip has shed all traces of royal form and replaced it with a kind of royal coziness. Their success, apart from providing an image of family life easily accessible to the British middle class, has been in their children. Both Prince Charles and Princess Anne—Prince Edward and Prince William are too young to have established any public image—combine wholesomeness with a touch of independence and spontaneity.

These days Princess Anne is "Continued on Page 2, Col. 6"

Kissinger, Tho Meet Near Paris For Five Hours

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Henry A. Kissinger conferred for roughly five hours today with North Vietnamese negotiators and scheduled another secret meeting for tomorrow in what may be the final stage of the search for a Vietnam cease-fire.

Both U.S. and North Vietnamese officials declined comment on the substance of the meeting. But eyewitnesses reported that both Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's top negotiator, were smiling when they emerged from their first session in five weeks.

The meeting took place in a walled two-story villa at Gif-sur-Yvette, a small town 15 miles southwest of Paris where the late Duke of Windsor kept a country home.

The length of the meeting and its location were revealed by the Columbia Broadcasting System, which managed to talk Mr. Kissinger's white limousine from the American Embassy residence in central Paris despite a strong French police effort to prevent it.

In another CBS car, cameraman Patrick Forest, who is French, was stopped at gunpoint by a French motorcycle policeman who threatened to shoot him unless he abandoned his efforts to talk Mr. Tho. Mr. Forest had picked up the North Vietnamese envoy at Hanoi's peace talks headquarters in suburban Choisy-le-Roi and had successfully outmaneuvered a police car before the motorcycle policeman forced him to the side of the road and pulled out a revolver.

Telephone Report
[At Camp David, Md., White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said Mr. Kissinger had spoken with him by telephone but did not talk with President Nixon, who is working at this moment on a retreat. "By mutual agreement with the North Vietnamese we have agreed to say nothing about the contents of the talks," Mr. Ziegler said. "I can't characterize the meetings."]

At the Gif-sur-Yvette villa, Mr. Tho and Mr. Kissinger began their session at 10:30 a.m. and ended it just before 5 p.m.

Sources who disclosed that another session was scheduled for tomorrow afternoon gave no explanation why Mr. Tho and Mr. Kissinger, and their principal aides, were not meeting in the morning.

However, judging by their smiles, both sides apparently were making headway in efforts to bridge the gap between Hanoi's formal insistence that the United States sign the more-than-a-month-old draft cease-fire agreement without modifications and Mr. Kissinger's demand for clarification on "six or seven" outstanding points.

In an airport arrival statement last night, Mr. Kissinger said he would stay here "for as long as is useful and to conduct discussions in a spirit of consultation, moderation and goodwill."

The following points were believed to be at the center of the new secret talks:

● The presence of North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam, which Saigon has insisted must be withdrawn after a cease-fire, hopefully under terms spelled out in any final agreement. North Vietnam, which has never formally admitted the presence of its troops in the South, has refused so far to accept any such suggestion.

● Extending the cease-fire from South Vietnam—as is laid down in the draft agreement—to Laos and Cambodia in order to quiet Saigon's fears that Hanoi could continue to infiltrate men

● The Saigon government estimates that there are 300,000 North Vietnamese troops in the South, about double the figure usually used by American officials.

Despite Mr. Thieu's repeated attacks on the settlement, most Vietnamese and U.S. officials believe that he will have to accept it when the United States indicates that it is finally ready to sign. Much of Mr. Thieu's staid opposition is believed to be an effort to win improved terms for South Vietnam, particularly to get some of North Vietnamese troops out of the South.

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ish Cabinet ves Crisis

A. Nov. 20 (UPI)—

Five members ordered to resign. The Turkish government party have resigned, avertible government crisis.

Frit Meien issued a statement, "The government will continue its cabinet members, all of the Republican party, had been told by der Bulent Ecevit to government. But this it said today that Mr. Meien was still in of-nompartisan basis.

There was no reply yet to the two requests, Mr. Bray said, but "the Cuban government has notified us officially before our requests reached them that the Southern Airways hijackers could not be returned because they would be tried in Cuba on certain charges, including extortion."

The administration, he added, hopes that the Cuban step to try the hijackers "will serve to deter others in the American hijacking community who may be contemplating hijacking."

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Brandt Moves to Organize New Government

By David Binder

BONN, Nov. 20 (UPI)—With the relentless efficiency of the precision machinery for which the Germans are famous, Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel moved today to put their new and stronger coalition government into action.

Inspired by their overwhelming election victory, Sunday, a total of more than 54 percent of the vote, the Social Democratic chancellor and Foreign Minister Scheel, leader of the small but buoyant Free Democrats, determined to draw up their policy and cabinet list at the end of the week.

Because of the nearness of Christmas, the Brandt-Scheel coalition decided to make their programmatic government declaration to the Bundestag on Jan. 12. Meanwhile, on Dec. 20, the gov-

ernment parties are to approve the long-delayed federal budget. The Christian Democrats lost even the Bundestag speakership to the Social Democrats, the strongest party for the first time since the Federal Republic was founded in 1949. This compounded the desolate mood in their ranks.

Rainer Barzel, 48, the chancellorship challenger, offered his resignation to the Christian Democratic party leadership this morning. But two of his strongest party rivals, state governors Helmut Kohl of Rhineland-Palatinate and Gerhard Stoltenberg of Schleswig-Holstein, persuaded him to stay on for the moment.

"You must stay on," Mr. Stoltenberg reportedly said to chairman Barzel, "and not start the head-rolling immediately. Mr. Kohl was quoted as saying that 'defeat is enough for the Bundestag, on Dec. 20, the gov-

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SALT-2 Opening in Geneva, Both Sides Express Optimism

GENEVA, Nov. 20 (AP)—The United States and the Soviet Union tomorrow will launch SALT-2—the second phase of their Strategic Arms Limitation Talks—and both seem optimistic that they will achieve a permanent curb on offensive nuclear weapons.

Phase-1 of the talks opened Nov. 17, 1969, in Helsinki and was concluded in May while President Nixon was visiting Moscow.

Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semenov, head of the Soviet delegation, arrived today for Phase-2 after a 48-hour train ride from Moscow. He told newsmen he was under instructions to do the utmost to make SALT-2 a success.

"Of course, we proceed from the premise that the American side will act in the same constructive and businesslike manner," he said.

The chief U.S. negotiator, Gerard C. Smith, struck an even more optimistic note when he arrived in Geneva on Friday, saying he was hopeful that the talks would come to a successful conclusion well before the 1977 deadline.

The optimism contrasted with expert assessments forecasting tedious bilateral bargaining in trying to draft a comprehensive treaty limiting offensive nuclear weapons. The permitted level of such arms was frozen for five years by an interim agreement signed by Mr. Nixon in May, when the two nations agreed on a lasting curb on anti-ballistic missiles.

The SALT-2 opening round, which is likely to last until shortly before Christmas, is to lay the groundwork for talks that could last for the duration of the five-year interim accord. Swiss authorities have been asked to be prepared to be hosts to the delegations—numbering

Commons Passes 90-Day Freeze on Pay and Prices

LONDON, Nov. 20 (Reuters)—The British government tonight won final approval in the House of Commons by a vote of 292 to 263 for its legislation to impose a 90-day freeze on wages, prices, rents and dividends.

The anti-inflation measure, which also gives ministers the option to extend the standstill for a further 60 days, still must be passed by the House of Lords before it can become law. Passage by the Lords is certain because of the government's majority in the upper house.

During the debate today on the bill's third and last reading, Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber expressed government readiness to discuss with labor and industry its proposals for more flexible restraints to follow the freeze.

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NEGOTIATORS—U.S. presidential adviser Henry Kissinger speaking at Paris's Orly Airport on Sunday with South Vietnamese ambassador to peace talks, Pham Dan Lam, at right, and William Porter, the chief American negotiator, in the center.



ND OF ROSES—German Chancellor Willy Brandt congratulated on election by his office staff yesterday in Bonn. Egon Bahr, his state secretary, is next. The unidentified girl at the right is one who presented him with the flowers.

East Germany Is Backed At UNESCO

Executive Board Favors Its Admission

By Anthony Astrachan
UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 20 (UPI).—East Germany moved toward its first membership in a UN agency today, and Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said he was prepared to give it observer status here.

UNESCO's executive board voted unanimously in favor of membership for East Germany—on the motion of West Germany, already a member, after East Germany applied by cable.

UNESCO's General Conference in Paris is expected to approve membership for the German Democratic Republic tomorrow, the last day of its current session.

West Germany has had an observer mission here for many years and is a member of most UN specialized agencies. East Germany has no observer mission and is a member of no agency.

The situation is changing with agreement of the two Germanys to a treaty regulating their relations. The change was accelerated by Chancellor Willy Brandt's victory in the West German elections yesterday, which removed any chance of a new Christian Democratic government in Bonn trying to change the treaty.

West Germany, which for years worked assiduously behind the scenes to keep Western nations alert to any East German attempt to gain entry to a UN body, has now reversed policy, as today's UNESCO vote showed.

A UN spokesman said after the UNESCO vote that if the GDR applied for observer status, Mr. Waldheim would grant it. This would require U.S. visas for the East Germans. A U.S. spokesman said visas would certainly be given.

The U.S. spokesman said full UN membership for the two Germanys would take longer and would presumably be delayed until the treaty between them is not only signed but ratified.

Japanese Abandons World Solo Voyage

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 20 (AP).—Kenichi Horie, who 10 years ago became the first man to sail alone across the Pacific, today abandoned an attempt to make a solo voyage around the world because his yacht was disabled, the Maritime Safety Agency reported.

The agency said that one of its rescue ships picked up the 34-year-old sailor about 70 miles southwest of Osaka. He was in good condition but the four masts of his yacht had been snapped and were missing.

As Triumph for Man and Policy

Brandt Victory Is Acclaimed By Leaders of East and West

BONN, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's sweeping election victory yesterday was hailed around the world today as a personal triumph for his own brand of leadership and a convincing endorsement of his policy of seeking East-West détente in Europe.

Amid a variety of interpretations of the historic poll, one factor repeatedly emerged: satisfaction that he had now been given strengthened authority to press ahead with his policies of peace and cooperation on the European Continent.

President Pompidou of France was one of the first world leaders to hail Mr. Brandt's victory. He sent his "very warm congratulations" and said, "By renewing their confidence in you, I am sure the German people wanted to show their support for a policy of peace, of cooperation with all the countries of our continent and for the continuation of the construction of the European political union to which we also are attached."

In East Berlin, the news agency ADN quoted sources in the East German Politburo and government Council of Ministers as seeing in the result an indication that the majority of West German voters supported "the continuation of the policy of business-like relations with the Socialist countries, including the [East] German Democratic Republic."

Treaty Ratification
According to ADN, these sources felt that the way was now free for the signing and ratification of the East-West German treaty of reconciliation, which was initiated earlier this month.

Hundreds of congratulatory telegrams and messages flowed into the Bonn Chancellery today.

British Prime Minister Edward Heath telephoned Mr. Brandt personally, and Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home sent a message to his West German opposite number, Walter Scheel, the leader of the Free Democrats, who shared in the triumph of Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats.

President Nixon and the State Department today both congratulated Mr. Brandt. U.S. officials said they expected Mr. Brandt probably would meet Mr. Nixon some time within the next three or four months, although no specific plans have been made.

The State Department said the United States looked forward to close and productive cooperation with the West German government in the next four years.

A Bonn government statement said Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev was among the foreign statesmen who sent Mr. Brandt their congratulations. There was a similar message from Joseph Luns, Sec-



Edward Heath

retary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Israeli Premier Golda Meir cabled her congratulations to Mr. Brandt on an "impressive victory" and told him "I am looking forward to our fullest cooperation."

The chancellor is expected to visit Israel early next spring, according to diplomatic sources in Tel Aviv.

Hopes for a continuation of Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik were expressed in a message of congratulations from Norwegian Premier Lars Korvald.

In other capitals, there was generally similar reaction from press and politicians.

Moscow—The news agency Tass had the first Russian comment. The election result, it said, showed that the German people supported Mr. Brandt's policy of détente in Europe. The government paper, Izvestia, called it a "plebiscite on the Eastern Policy."

London—In a telegram to Mr. Brandt, Labor party leader Harold Wilson called it "a great personal and party victory which is an emphatic endorsement of your policies by the people of the Federal Republic."

New Delhi—Indian External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh hailed the election as a tribute to Mr. Brandt's dynamic and wise leadership. "The stage is now set," he said, "for the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic to play their roles in the international community, and both of them should be in the United Nations before long."

Warsaw—One newspaper said the West German people had realized that the fate of West Germany's international position and prospects—and, finally, its existence as a state and community—was determined in the final analysis, not in the West, but in the East. "This determined Brandt's success."

Algiers—The government newspaper, El-Moudjahid, said the result had demonstrated that West Germans were more sensitive to Ostpolitik than to the economic questions raised in the campaign. The Christian Democrats "wanted to play the cards of the past and lost."

Brussels—The chancellor's triumph was greeted with considerable enthusiasm in official circles. It was seen as an assurance that the balance Mr. Brandt has achieved in his relations with both Eastern and Western Europe will be maintained.

Pilot Errors Held Cause of U.K. Air Crash

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Pilot errors caused Britain's worst air disaster, in June, in which 118 persons were killed, a top government legal official said today.

Attorney General Sir Peter Rawlinson told a public inquiry that the pilot of the British European Airways aircraft, which crashed seconds after take-off from Heathrow Airport on a flight to Brussels, may have suffered a mild heart attack.

Sir Peter said that the pilot, 51-year-old Capt. Stanley Key, may have been under stress after a dispute with his labor union over strike action. Capt. Key was opposed to strikes in the state-owned BEA, Sir Peter said.

He said a post-mortem on Capt. Key revealed a minor hemorrhage that could have caused a distracting pain in the chest. There was also "an almost inoperable error 11 seconds before the aircraft stalled and crashed," Sir Peter said.

This was when the drop lever operating the front flap in a steep climb was prematurely pulled back, causing the aircraft to lose altitude rapidly. The inquiry is expected to last a month.

LYONS, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Five men, tried for manslaughter following a 1970 fire in a dance hall in which 146 young people died, received suspended prison sentences today.

The longest sentence—a two-year suspended jail term—was given to Gilbert Bas, the only survivor of the owners of the "Cinq-Sept" dance hall at Saint-

Brandt Moves To Organize Government

Will Draw Up Lists For Policy, Cabinet

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time being and we don't need to add to that with resignation.

Franz-Josef Strauss, 87, the head of the Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, evidently concurred, for he said today there should be no "personal or political changes" at the summit of the conservative leadership now. "Tighten the helmet straps," was his recommendation.

He himself was given a boost in Bavaria by increasing his party's vote percentage slightly over 1968, in contrast to the Christian Democrats in the rest of the country.

The overall mood in the Christian Democratic camp was voiced by one party leader in the morning-after meeting at the Konrad Adenauer House headquarters here. He said: "It is not a defeat but almost a collapse."

Even such doughty campaigners as Gerhard Schroeder, 62, at one time or another minister of interior, foreign affairs and defense, was knocked out of a direct-election seat from Düsseldorf in the Bundestag by the Social Democrats. He will be in the new Bundestag with a safe place on the state party list, the result of the second-vote sum in North Rhine-Westphalia.

Vote Analyzed
Analysis of the vote showed a remarkable new quality of fluidity in the West German electorate, with every fourth voter shifting his allegiance since 1968, according to the INEAS Public Opinion Survey Institute.

According to the INEAS study today, the Social Democrats took 1.7 million votes away from the Christian Democrats, while losing 1.1 million to the Christian Democrats. The Free Democrats picked up a total of 850,000 voters from the two major parties.

The Liberal party total of 2.1 million was generally regarded as astounding in view of past defeats, the extraordinarily high percentage of votes and the polarization between the two giants.

"It means several million West Germans voted rationally and coolly for the Free Democrats without letting themselves be taken in by emotionalism, either on the left or right side," the government officials said. "The Free Democrats also benefited greatly from split votes, particularly in the cities of Frankfurt, Hannover, Hamburg and Stuttgart."

Greece Said To Plan Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

ed to show up the ablest among them, who would become the basic cadres of the country's new political reality," the report added. It went on to say these elections would "in no case be given a political character."

Foreign diplomats regard the Athens story as a deliberate leak by the government. They saw the move as a sign that Mr. Papadopoulos was following in the footsteps of Spain's Generalissimo Francisco Franco in attempting to give his regime the outward trappings of a parliamentary democracy.

The sources felt the leak could have been a response to pressure by Greece's Western allies—especially the United States—on evidence that Mr. Papadopoulos was fulfilling pledges that representative government would be restored.

Student Vote Clashes
ATHENS, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Several students were arrested by security police today following minor clashes between opposing groups contesting today's election for the executive boards of the students' associations.

The incidents occurred at the Athens law faculty in the center of Athens while voting—the biggest election in Greece since the army seized power in April, 1967—was going on inside the building.

Security police intervened and dispersed the students crowding the faculty's main hall and adjacent streets.

Several students were detained. Several hundred students then paraded through Athens's main streets calling for solidarity from the people.

The students are electing executive boards to succeed government-appointed boards, which have ruled the associations since the army coup.

Laurent-du-Pont, an Alpine village in southeast France.

Others on trial were the village mayor, Pierre Perrin, who received a 10-month suspended sentence, Marcel and Joseph Winkles, heating engineers, and Alfred Moskovits, engineer of a firm that provided part of the hall's installations.

Marcel Winkles received a 15-month suspended sentence, Joseph Winkles 13 months and Alfred Moskovits 10 months.



JAM IN VIETNAM—Instead of normal Western traffic jams caused by whistling policemen, wrecks, fires or heavy traffic, this one at Phu Hoa on Highway 13 is caused by a war, with traffic held up while battle rages farther up the road.

Knife-Carrier Arrested at Tanaka Talk

TOKYO, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Police assigned more guards to Premier Kakuei Tanaka today after last night's speech at all of Indochina. Some observers believed that a compromise formula might be found to satisfy Saigon on this point and persuade it to drop its more intransigent demand for a North Vietnamese troop withdrawal from South Vietnam.

Mr. Tanaka tomorrow will begin a campaign swing that will take him to 35 of Japan's 48 provinces before Dec. 10, the day Japan will elect 491 members of the key lower house of parliament.

Mitsuo Dobashi, 43, a farmer from mountainous Yamaguchi Prefecture, 50 miles west of Tokyo, was arrested in a crowd listening to Mr. Tanaka at the plaza of Shinyu Railway Station, five miles west of downtown Tokyo.

Suspicious Arrest
Mr. Dobashi aroused police suspicions during the speech, of officers said, when he tried to edge toward the 64-year-old premier.

Mr. Dobashi carried a satchel containing a 55-inch-long knife, toilet articles and a map of Tokyo. He was detained on a charge of carrying an unauthorized weapon.

Police have feared attacks on the premier by rightists since his trip to Peking Sept. 29 to normalize relations with China.

Mr. Tanaka previously had two regular bodyguards assigned him by the national police agency. The number was doubled to four after today's incident.

Police said guards are being assigned to 40 leading politicians of various parties for the election.

Geneva Set For SALT-2

(Continued from Page 1)

about 30 on each side—for a maximum of five years.

Priority in the initial discussions has been given to the task of establishing a standing committee under the permanent treaty limiting the ABMs. The body is to consider the treaty's operations on a regular basis, including questions of compliance, and also would accept complaints.

Mr. Smith expects that the commission will come into existence sometime next year. But he has made it clear that there is no urgency about it. The comment, at a news conference, indicated that both sides thus far are satisfied with the existing machinery, with verification relying exclusively on national means, chiefly satellites.

Speaking to the Military Committee of the North Atlantic Assembly, Sen. Jackson said: "The history of the American position is one of unrelenting determination." He criticized U.S. negotiators for failing to get a low ceiling on the number of Soviet missile launchers, and for failing to insist on the right to substitute sea-based for land-based missiles.

Hussein Leaves Hospital

AMMAN, Nov. 20 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan left a hospital here today, according to a statement by the royal court. The 37-year-old monarch was admitted to a military hospital in Amman Saturday suffering from fatigue.

Kissinger and Tho Hold Talks Near Paris for Five Hours

(Continued from Page 1)

and supplies through Laos and Cambodia, after a cease-fire.

Perhaps significantly, Mr. Kissinger in his arrival statement last night spoke of all of Indochina. Some observers believed that a compromise formula might be found to satisfy Saigon on this point and persuade it to drop its more intransigent demand for a North Vietnamese troop withdrawal from South Vietnam.

Restoration of the Demilitarized Zone which, since the 1954 Geneva peace accords ended the French Indochina war, has been the demarcation line between North and South Vietnam. Saigon has insisted on formal recognition of the DMZ in the cease-fire accord, apparently in fear that Hanoi otherwise would feel free to rush reunification.

Promoting this year was the Vietnamese language version of the draft accord released by Radio Hanoi Oct. 26. It described South Vietnam as "the south of Vietnam" rather than South Vietnam.

A header definition of the so-called "National Reconciliation" Council which would equally represent Viet Cong, Saigon and neutralist factions. Saigon has denounced the council as a disguised three-segment coalition government despite the strong impression that the organization would be subject to the veto of either the Viet Cong or Saigon in the transition period during which its members are supposed to organize elections.

Despite Saigon's entreaties, neither the United States nor North Vietnam agreed to have South Vietnam take part in the secret talks. However, mindful of his tenuous task of winning South Vietnamese acceptance of a cease-fire document, Mr. Kissinger has promised to be in daily communication with Pham Dang Lam, Saigon's ambassador to the formal peace talks here.

Aiding Mr. Kissinger in the private talks were Gen. Alexander McEggs Jr. and William H. Sullivan, deputy assistant secretary of state for Southeast Asian affairs.

Xuan Thuy, the nominal head of the North Vietnamese peace talks mission, and Nguyen Co Thach, a deputy foreign minister who reportedly is well-acquainted with American affairs, joined Mr. Tho.

Queen Elizabeth and Philip Observe 25th Anniversary

(Continued from Page 1)

providing some mild controversy. She was stopped twice by police for speeding, and it is theoretically possible that she may face prosecution. This week she has been scolded by animal lovers for taking part in a fox hunt—something that the royal family has avoided for the last 35 years.

It is not the kind of difficulty that can seriously trouble a public that worries about its own children taking drugs or getting pregnant.

A princely marriage is the brilliant edition of a universal fact, and as such it rivets mankind, the Sunday Times wrote yesterday, quoting Walter Bagehot.

Londoners may not have been riveted by today's ceremonies, but they clearly enjoyed them, and turned out in good-sized crowds. "Lost your alarm clock, duck?" a woman in the crowd before Westminster Abbey called to a guest who was rushing through a half hour early, to get inside.

A scattering of European royalty and 100 couples who were married the same day as the queen were among the guests seated in the nave. Red-coated, gold-encrusted members of the Honorable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms—old and mustachioed courtiers, the white plumes of their helmets magnifying their slight tremors—marched in ahead of the royal party.

Several lessons were read and two hymns sung. Prime Minister Heath stood amid his cabinet, vigorously singing "Praise My Soul the King of Heaven."

Queen Elizabeth and Philip Observe 25th Anniversary

(Continued from Page 1)

providing some mild controversy. She was stopped twice by police for speeding, and it is theoretically possible that she may face prosecution. This week she has been scolded by animal lovers for taking part in a fox hunt—something that the royal family has avoided for the last 35 years.

It is not the kind of difficulty that can seriously trouble a public that worries about its own children taking drugs or getting pregnant.

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Several lessons were read and two hymns sung. Prime Minister Heath stood amid his cabinet, vigorously singing "Praise My Soul the King of Heaven."

A trumpet fanfare and "God Save the Queen" ended the ceremony. The queen remained rigid-faced for a moment after the hymns, looking remarkably like Queen Victoria. Then she smiled, her long upper lip shortened, and she looked like a girl.

South Koreans Vote Today on New Constitution

SEOUL, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—South Koreans will vote in a national referendum under martial law tomorrow to approve or reject a new constitution. It would give enormous powers to President Chung Hee Park, powers he seeks for the reunification dialogue his regime has begun with North Korea. Few doubt that the president will win the referendum and, thus, the right to continue in power for life.

It is expected that 80 percent of the 18 million eligible voters will cast their ballots on constitutional amendments proposed by Mr. Park on Oct. 27, 10 days after he declared martial law. The result of the referendum is expected early Wednesday.

The proposed constitution provides for a National Conference for Unification, as a "depository of national sovereignty," which will elect a president to a six-year term as many times as it chooses and will decide on major unification policies referred to it by the president. The National Assembly, would be weakened, with a third of its members chosen by the National Conference on the basis of recommendations by the president.

The president would be able to bypass both the National Conference and the National Assembly by putting important policies, including constitutional amendments, to a national referendum.

Local autonomy will be shelved until the country, divided since the end of World War II, has been reunified.

Scottish Judge Killed

INVERNESS, Scotland, Nov. 20 (AP).—Lord Grant, 68, Scotland's second highest judge, was killed yesterday in a head-on automobile collision near Inverness. Two men in the other car also were killed. Lord Grant was a member of the Court of Session and had been lord justice-clerk of Scotland since 1962.

B-52s Drop Radar-Bomb Close to DM

Heavy Raids Supp Saigon Marine For

SAIGON, Nov. 20 (AP).—At 35,000 feet above mo thunderstorms, waves of U.S. bombers dropped 1,200 to radar-guided bombs on Vietnamese positions just the Demilitarized Zone. An spokesman reported today.

Some 40 of the Stratofortress in support of South Vietnamese marines in Quang Province, who were hit 3,500-round artillery and a barrage over the weekend.

At least 44 North Vietnamese troops were killed in the big Saturday and yesterday, government losses were at 12 killed and 78 wounded, according to communiques from Saigon Command and Hel ports.

Despite the stiff resistance heavy rains, field reports that the marines backed a column, had advanced about two miles and expanded their area of operations coastal strip of land eight north-northeast of Quang Tr.

It was the stiffest resistance encountered by the marines they recaptured Quang Tr. Sept. 12. The North Vietnamese still control most of the prov and the South Vietnamese trying to get back what they before a cease-fire.

Elsewhere in South Viet Communist forces killed at 14 South Vietnamese and wounded 22 in ambushes and in grade attacks near Sa Da Nang and Pleiku, and in My, a district town in the Me Delta.

Military sources reported another three government troops were killed and 66 were wounded when a grenade carried by South Vietnamese soldier accidentally went off at a helicopter pickup point near An Loc miles north of Saigon.

In Cambodia, the Viet Communists yesterday attacked truck convoy on the vital road 35 miles northwest Phnom Penh.

Important Losses
Khmer High Command spokesman Col. Am Rong said that the government sustains "important losses in men materials" in the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attack Highway 5.

Radio Hanoi claimed that U.S. F-4 Phantom jets were downed Saturday in Thanh Province, just below the parallel bombing restriction it made no mention of the of the pilots. The radio said another U.S. plane, which it did not identify, was shot down Tuesday.

The U.S. command did report any losses, but it is policy of not disclosing details of rescue operations still in progress.

The U.S. Command reported that American fighters flew only 40 strikes in the seven parades of North Viet yesterday, the third successive the number fell below 50. Casualties attributed the current to the weather.

29,300 GIs Left In South Vietnam

SAIGON, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—U.S. troops strength in Viet dropped to 1,800 last week, 29,300, a military spokesman said today.

The U.S. command spokesman said that 1,800 of the troops headed home were from Army. Three hundred Air Force personnel also left.

Today's figure for the w ending Nov. 18 is 2,900 as President Nixon's target level of 27,000 by Dec.

The figure does not include 39,000 Navy personnel assigned to ships of the Seventh Fleet the Vietnamese coast.

Yugoslav-Turkish Talks

ANKARA, Nov. 20 (AP).—Yugoslav Premier Kemal Butic, former official talks here with Turkish President Fazlul Karim. The talks will continue tomorrow.

WEATHER

| | | | |
|------------|-----|----|----------|
| MUSKOGEE | -1 | 30 | Overcast |
| MUNICH | 4 | 38 | Cloudy |
| MUSKOGEE | 8 | 46 | Cloudy |
| NICE | 11 | 52 | Overcast |
| OSLO | 0 | 32 | Cloudy |
| PARIS | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| PRAGUE | 2 | 36 | Rain |
| ROME | -18 | 64 | Overcast |
| SOPLA | 3 | 24 | Overcast |
| STOCKHOLM | 3 | 26 | Cloudy |
| TOKYO | 23 | 73 | Fair |
| TRINIDAD | 21 | 70 | Cloudy |
| VIENNA | 6 | 44 | Rain |
| VENICE | 1 | 34 | Overcast |
| WARSAW | 1 | 34 | Cloudy |
| WASHINGTON | 12 | 54 | Overcast |
| ZURICH | 7 | 43 | Cloudy |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. 62, 68, 62)

Gov. Mitchell Possible Democratic Party Chairman to Give Job to Reformer

By William Chapman

ON, Nov. 20 (WP). National Chairman of the Democratic Party has indicated he is willing to resign to give the job to a reformer.

Gov. George C. Wallace, who has been a leading candidate for the job, said he favors the move.

Aides French Narcotics

20 (Reuters).—U.S. officials today said they have found evidence of a French government anti-narcotics drive in a shortage of East Coast of the United States.

General Richard and John E. In- r of the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, y with French Jus- yef Fleven and In- Raymond Mar-

an officials, who at night, conveyed i gratitude of their e continuing d "excellent re- French anti-na-

a result of this a shortage of East Coast of the dnce last July," the said.

ts have found five ordes this year—as been discovered in .9 years. Anti-drug sed a total of four is of drugs, includ- heroin, in the last cording to a report elin to a recent g.

200 French police ow employed full ng drug traffickers, h only 40 in 1969. ven 75 arrests in years.

in said that illegal t networks to the ad been broken operation with the Bureau.

orney general and have been holding ngs with French aders. They will ight of Wednesday visit other Euro- the embassy said.

Suspect Held 5. Nov. 20 (Reu- Attorney Robert announced the ar- suspected mem- 250-million heroin Friday.

adron, 61, of New rrested in Miami by agents of the coties and Danger- Morse said. The larged with having ounds of heroin in another member of

men described as e gang, Christian Michel Nicol, are New York follow- Friday.

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top former campaign aides, Michael Griffin, to open a Wash- ington office and begin contact- ing national committee members who will hold a meeting here Dec. 9.

On that day, organized labor, several governors and others hostile to Mrs. Westwood will at- tempt to force her to vacate the chairmanship. They prefer some- one not associated with the cam- paign of Sen. George S. McGov- ern and, in labor's case, someone not determined to maintain the party's reform rules.

Until today, Mrs. Westwood had insisted she would remain as chairman and claimed she had counted enough votes to keep the job if it came to a showdown in the national committee.

But today, she issued a state- ment saying that her own future "is subordinate to considerations about the future of the party." It said that she will consult with Democratic office-holders and other members and groups in order to build up the party. "I have until Dec. 9 to decide how my own future as chairman of the Democratic National Com- mittee fits into these consid- erations," her statement said.

Associates said that although no explicit agreement has been reached, Mrs. Westwood is will- ing to step aside in favor of Mr. Mitchell, with whom she met here today.

These aides believe that Mr. Mitchell would be more accept- able to traditional power blocs in the party, such as labor and state officials, and could be elected without a bruising confrontation.

He also appeals to the McGov- ern faction because he firmly supported the reform rules adopt- ed by the party. He was a member of the commission, head- ed by Sen. McGovern, which forced state parties to change the method of selecting delegates to nominating conventions.

Whether Mr. Mitchell would really be acceptable to the anti- McGovern faction was an open question today. Maine Gov. Kenneth Curtis, a close friend of Mr. Mitchell, sounded out several governors and found them "non- committal."

Playing It Cool "Most of the governors are playing it cool," Gov. Curtis said. "They want to see if they can't get one of their own elected."

The governors are hoping to build support for either former Gov. Robert McNair of South Carolina or Gov. Warren Hearnes of Mis- souri, whose term expires this year.

Mrs. Westwood's aides contin- ued to assert today that she could win any floor fight against a faction backing Mr. Strauss, the Dallas lawyer who has been party treasurer. But she would be willing to step aside to avoid a new party split if someone like Mr. Mitchell can amass support for the job.

Joseph Azbel, Gov. Wallace's campaign director of communica- tions, said the recuperating gov- ernor would insist that Mrs. Westwood resign and that the party reform rule be abandoned because "those were what led to the defeat" in the past election.

Charles Snider, Gov. Wallace's campaign director, said the only man that the governor now sup- ports for the chairmanship is Mr. Strauss. Mr. Azbel said that Gov. Wallace "doesn't know that much about Mitchell."

A top Wallace goal, Mr. Azbel said, would be to influence the selection of the national com- mittee's additional 25 members, a bloc that could control the committee's direction on key, closely-contested issues.

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REMEMBERING—Mrs. Ethel Kennedy and some of her children kneeling at grave of late Sen. Robert Kennedy in Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington, Va., on Sunday, the 48th anniversary of the Senator's birth. From left to right: Ena Bernard, the family maid, Michael Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Rory Kennedy (in front of her mother), Max Kennedy, Douglas Kennedy and Christopher Kennedy. The dog's name is Freddie.

In U.S. Supreme Court Ruling

Patents Barred on Computer 'Software'

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).—The Supreme Court ruled today that computer "software," the method of feeding instructions to general-purpose digital computers, is not patentable.

By a 6-to-0 vote, the court held that the mathematical formulas for converting numbers into symbols that the computer can use are ideas, not inventions, and belong in the public domain no matter how bright the idea is.

"It is conceded that one may not patent an idea," Justice William O. Douglas wrote for the court. He said that would have been the result if the Bell Labora- tories were allowed to patent its coded instructions developed in connection with telephone dial- ing equipment.

After conducting a "new math" analysis of the claimed Bell in- vention, Justice Douglas said, if the court was wrong and if the computer age required more pat- ent protection for the software industry, "considerable problems are raised which only committees of Congress can manage." He said, "We are not competent to speak" about what the new policy should be.

Victory for 'Hardware' Firms The decision was a defeat for the software branch of the com- puter industry, which hopes to reap large royalties from the users of their patents and a vic- tory for the U.S. Patent Office

and the "hardware" companies which manufacture the machines. The Patent Office rejected the Bell patent application but was overruled by the U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

Patent officials said claims like Bell's were so sweeping and so abstract that it couldn't keep track of all the possible patents, even with a computer.

Justice Douglas agreed. He likened the case to the high court's 1883 decision upholding a patent for Samuel F.B. Morse's telegraph but refusing to give him a complete monopoly on all future methods of transmitting words electrically.

Justice Douglas also noted that Alexander Graham Bell won his telephone patent in the Supreme

Court in 1887 for two principal uses of electricity but didn't seek a monopoly on "all telephonic use of electricity."

Like the Morse claim, Justice Douglas said, the Bell claim "is so abstract and sweeping as to cover both known and unknown uses" of mathematical conversion formulas, locking up the technol- ogy far into the future.

3 Not Participating

Not participating in the decision were Justices Potter Stewart, Harry A. Blackmun and Lewis F. Powell Jr. Their disqualification, apparently because of stock hold- ings or other interests in the com- puter business, left the court with a bare quorum of six to decide the significant test case.

In another ruling, the court permitted schoolteachers in Dallas to punish students by striking them with paddles or tennis shoes.

The parents of two high school students had contended in an ap- peal that the punishment con- flicted with "fundamental lib- erties." One of the students, Roderick Oliver, was knocked uncon- scious in 1970 by an assistant principal, according to papers in the case.

The court declined to hear the appeal, without comment, and over the dissent of Justice Dou- glas.

The court also rejected an appeal from District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans seeking permission to prosecute Clay L. Shaw on a charge of perjury.

Campus Clash Fatal to Two Is Investigated by Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 20 (AP).—The state attorney gen- eral's office began an inquiry today into Thursday's Southern Univer- sity disturbance in which two stu- dents were shot to death.

Attorney General William G. Guste said late yesterday that he had assigned two assistants, one black, one white, to conduct the inquiry, ordered by Gov. Edwin Edwards. Mr. Guste said the in- vestigation would be conducted in secret.

The university president was re- ported, meanwhile, to have fired faculty members who allegedly had encouraged student protests, and Gov. Edwards branded as "totally inaccurate" a newspaper report that he had blamed a deputy sheriff for the deaths.

The dead students, Denver A. Smith of New Roads, La., and Leonard Douglas Brown of Gil- bert, La., both 20, had been hit in the head and shoulders by bullets shot at state police and sher- iff's deputies scattered a crowd gathered in front of the univer- sity's administration building.

The violence climaxed three weeks of student protests at the nation's largest predominantly black college. It led to the closing of the school, a shutdown scheduled to last at least through the Thanksgiving holidays.

Southern's New Orleans branch, the scene of similar turmoil in recent weeks, also was closed. But administrators reported that the faculty and students there had reached accord on some of the differences between them.

The focus of the attorney gen- eral's investigation apparently will be the 30-minute-long explosion of violence that left the two stu- dents dead.

Conflicting Reports Authorities have said their men used nothing but tear gas to dis- perse students. But Gov. Edwards is said to have acknowledged to newsmen that a deputy sheriff might have mistakenly fired live ammunition at the crowd.

A Los Angeles Times report from Baton Rouge that appeared

Anti-Pollution Meeting

STRASBOURG, France, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Western Europe's environment ministers will meet in Vienna in March to discuss ways of coordinating their fight against pollution, the Council of Europe said here today.

In today's International Herald Tribune quoted the governor as saying: "I have no doubt it was a deputy sheriff who fired." The report brought an angry response from Gov. Edwards, who labeled the story irresponsible and inac- curate.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

Air Passenger Held, TNT Seized

DENVER, Nov. 20 (UPI).—U.S. Customs agents yesterday ar- rested a 34-year-old American Falls, Idaho, man and seized 10 sticks of dynamite and an au- tomatic pistol from his suitcase when he attempted to board a flight at Stapleton International Airport.

James Newpher, agent in charge of the Denver FBI office, said that Ronald Lee Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

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True, Swissair does fly 26 times a week from Europe to North America, but it hasn't managed anything bigger than a Boeing 747 B yet. And the handful of African cities (17, to be exact) that Swissair serves can't obscure the fact that the competing airline with the most destinations in Africa flies to a few cities more.

Not to mention the Far East, to which Swissair flies but once a day. (Even the exclusive non-stop flights between Geneva and Bombay and between Athens and Bangkok hardly make up for this.)

As you can see, it's no picnic being the airline of a small country; so we won't even talk about our flights to South America. Just pick up our time table, and you'll appreciate the pickle we're in.

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n Threatens to Drill as Football Stadium

ETT, Texas, Nov. 20 School board meets today to decide what to do with the old Sam Wal- drill in the middle of all stadium. Mr. ney will be there to it will cost to stop

78 a Wichita Falls hat he will drill a north end of the "Bulldog" football uol board does not — for a reported card does not want money; if it can

ite of negotiations at per at that time had time to come usion about what lling to pay," attor- ney said. "At that o have an engineer approximate assess- e value."

ouncil Head to End War

ON, Nov. 20 (UPI). neral secretary of ouncil of Churches at Nixon today to d mandate to end claim.

Potter sent n let- on urging prompt of the cease-fire t was one of Dr. official acts since ternal secretary of rch body.

School superintendent James Pearson does not expect a quick solution.

"I think we're going to find out what everybody's going to do," he said. "Which one's going to give in first."

Mr. Walton already has two wells just 20 feet outside the fence surrounding the stadium. They pump four barrels a month of crude oil between them. He has a Texas Railroad Commission per- mit to drill a third anywhere on that lease.

He has said that he will "drill an oil well right in the middle of their damn stadium."

The school board is expected to counter with the provisions of a city ordinance that makes it illegal to put an oil well in cer- tain areas. The city has not said whether those areas include foot- ball fields—mainly because it has not yet been officially asked.

"He has not yet filed for a per- mit and he cannot drill a well until he gets one," city manager Gary Bean said. "I would say under the circumstances, if what I've heard is true—that the well will be in the middle of the field or playing area—I'd say offhand the council would probably not grant a permit since other means of retrieving the oil through silent holes or others, are available to him."

"It's strictly at the discretion of the City Council," he said. The question tonight will be whether the negotiations ever get that far.

50th Heart Craft

STANFORD, Calif., Nov. 20 (UPI).—A surgical team headed by Dr. Norman Shumway per- formed its 50th heart transplant operation yesterday, the Stan- ford Medical Center reported to- day. Including the new patient, a 51-year-old man, 12 of Stan- ford's heart transplant patients are still alive.

Daughter Writes in Biography

Truman Had Decided in 1944 to Refuse Vice-Presidency

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Harry S. Truman wrote his family in July, 1944, that he would "rather not" become vice-president or president, according to a new biography written by his daughter, but he accepted the vice-presidential nomination later that month after President Franklin D. Roosevelt said that to refuse it would be to "break up the Democratic party in the middle of a war."

An 11-page excerpt from Margaret Truman Daniel's book, "Harry S. Truman," is in the Nov. 24 issue of Life magazine, which went on the newsstands today. A second excerpt is scheduled for the following issue and the book itself, published by William Morrow & Co., is to appear in stores this week.

Writing under her maiden name, Mrs. Daniel reports that her father, then a senator from Missouri, knew that Roosevelt's health was poor, and she describes her father's view of the vice-presidency in these words:

"A letter he wrote to me on July 9, 10 days before the [Democratic national] convention, is, as far as I am concerned, the best indication that he really did not want the job."

"Yes," he wrote, "they are plotting against your dad. Every columnist prognosticator is trying to make him VP against his will. It is funny how some people would give a fortune to be as close as I am to it and I don't want it. . . . 'Hope I can dodge it. 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, the White

House] is a nice address but I'd rather not move in through the back door—or any other door at 60." That was his age at the time.

Dismal Fate of VPs

Mrs. Daniel notes that her father told a reporter that month: "Do you recall what happened to most vice-presidents who succeeded to the presidency? Usually, they were ridiculed in office, had their hearts broken, lost any vestige of respect they had had before. I don't want that to happen to me."

The Life excerpt describes the sequence of events that led to Mr. Truman's being nominated against his will—largely as seen through the eyes of his only child, who was then 20 years old. She is now the wife of Clifton Daniel, an associate editor of The New York Times.

"When dad, mother and I drove from Independence, Mo., to Chicago for the convention, my father was convinced that he had finally and totally squelched the attempt to make him vice-president," Mrs. Daniel recalls, adding, "I must confess I was looking forward eagerly to seeing Chicago and a national convention in which Dad would play a pretty big role."

The future Mrs. Daniel went shopping in Chicago department stores while the politicians wrangled over who should be nominated as President Roosevelt's running mate. Besides Mr. Truman, another possible nominee was James F. Byrnes, then director of war mobilization, and Mrs. Daniel has this to say about how he was put out of the running:

"The story has long been told that FDR finally yielded to the hostility of the city bosses who assured him that they could not deliver their heavily Catholic constituencies for Byrnes, because Byrnes had abandoned Catholicism and become a Protestant."

Another Version

"James Farley, who had been postmaster general and chairman of the Democratic National Committee during FDR's first two terms, recently told me that the true story is the exact reverse—it was the President who ordered the bosses to spread this story to eliminate Mr. Byrnes."

Nonetheless, Mrs. Daniel says, Mr. Truman told a friend, Edith McKim, "that no one could persuade him to be vice-president."

"What makes you think I'm going to do it?" snapped Dad. "Because there's a 91-year-old mother down in Grandview, Mo., that would like to see her son president of the United States."

"Dad walked out of the room and refused to speak to Eddie for the next 24 hours."

But soon afterward, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Robert Hannegan, "summoned Dad to his hotel room and set him down on the bed while he put through a call to Roosevelt, who was not attending the convention."

Told that Mr. Truman had not agreed to be nominated, the President said: "If he wants to break up the Democratic party in the middle of a war, that's his responsibility."

"There was a click and the phone was dead. My father got

up, walked back and forth for a moment and then said, 'Well, if that is the situation, I'll have to say yes. But why the hell didn't he tell me in the first place?'"

Mrs. Daniel reports that her mother, Mrs. Bess Truman, and her father had earlier discussed the topic of his nomination exhaustively and she had helped him decide against it.

Feared for Daughter

"I later found out that a large part of their reason was me. They dreaded the thought of what might happen to an already skittish and rather independent 20-year-old suddenly catapulted into the dazzling glare of White House publicity."

"Mother was probably the only person from Missouri in the convention hall who wouldn't have been broken-hearted if Dad lost. I had no such inclination. I wanted my father to win."

Win he did, and the exultant crowd mobbed the box where Mrs. Truman and her daughter were sitting. "Everyone wanted to touch us," Mrs. Daniel recalls. "We were pushed and pounded and battered until I thought for a moment I would collapse with sheer fright. It took hours for the fear I felt in the middle of that crowd to wear off. To this day, the sight of a large crowd terrifies me. Except across the footlights."

On Aug. 18, Mr. Truman met Roosevelt at the White House and was appalled by his physical condition. Mrs. Daniel says, "The President's hands 'shook so badly at the luncheon that he could not get the cream from the pitcher into his coffee. He spilled most of it into the saucepan. . . ."

"The President . . . asked Dad how he planned to campaign, and Dad said that he was thinking of using an airplane. The President vetoed the idea. 'One of us has to stay alive,' he said."



President Franklin D. Roosevelt (right) with his vice-presidential running mate, Harry S. Truman, in 1944.

Police in Buenos Aires Bar Large Crowds at Peron Villa

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Strong forces of police today surrounded the house occupied by former Argentine President Juan Peron, ending the carnival atmosphere that began in the suburb of Vicente Lopez shortly after he arrived here on Saturday morning.

As many as 100,000 persons flocked to the house during the weekend in cheerful, sweaty disorder and were unmolested by police as they chanted and sang and cheered their leader whenever he appeared at an upstairs window.

But, early today, an estimated 700 policemen, including a specially trained anti-riot detachment, moved into the area and announced that no more mass demonstrations would be permitted.

Spectators would be allowed to pass by in groups of no more than 20, and only one group would be allowed to stop at a time, they said.

Neighbors Complain

The measures were taken with the approval of Mr. Peron, following complaints from neighbors about noise and damage to property, sources said.

Mr. Peron, 77, met top aides of his Justicialista movement in preparation for talks with leaders of other political parties scheduled later today in a restaurant near his villa.

During a first round of talks yesterday with Radical leader Ricardo Balbin, whose party is likely to provide the major opposition to the Justicialistas in

general elections next March, Mr. Peron called for multilateral cooperation to insure that the elections will be held without restrictions, Peronist sources said.

Labor and business leaders also have been invited to the restaurant tonight, but the guest list does not include representatives of the "rightist" political group "Nueva Fuerza" (new force), nor Francisco Manrique, formerly social welfare minister under President Alejandro Lanusse, and now running as an independent presidential candidate.

Mr. Peron was reported to be planning a tour of major provincial cities later this month and government sources confirmed a report that he has asked for the old presidential train to be put at his disposal.

New York's Rainfall Most in 100 Years

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP).—If statistics are any solace, New Yorkers can carry their soggy umbrellas today with the knowledge that there has been more rain in 1972 than in any year since the government began keeping records in 1871.

Rain accompanied by sleet and snow furries yesterday pushed the year's total past the old record of 58.32 inches set in 1903. As the downpour continued early today, the record for the month of November also was passed.

As of early today, the month's total was 10.36 inches; the previous high of 9.97 inches was recorded in 1889. The year's total is now 58.73 inches.

Obituaries

Nathan M. Ohrbach, 87, B U.S. Department Store Ch

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Nathan M. Ohrbach, 87, who began selling women's coats in a corner of a friend's millinery store in Brooklyn and went on to found and build the Ohrbach's department store chain, died here yesterday in the Mary Manning Walsh Home.

Mr. Ohrbach became one of America's best-known merchant princes by selling high fashion at low prices. His first major store opened in 1928 in Union Square in Manhattan, predated the giant discount-store movement by more than two decades and spawned the development of numerous other low-price apparel stores.

Eight Ohrbach stores, clustered in both the metropolitan New York and greater Los Angeles areas, bore his personal imprint and expressed his selling philosophy even after 1962, when he sold control to a European group.

Prices Unmentioned

So entrenched was Ohrbach's high-fashion, low-price policy that the stores' advertisements until recently never directly mentioned prices, in sharp contrast to other low-margin stores.

The institutional type of advertising that the stores followed under his tenure reflected a self-effacing nature. But Ohrbach was an indomitable competitor, who season after season was at the head of the fashion parade.

He was one of the first American merchants to go to Paris to buy originals at their standard high prices on the understanding that he would be permitted to pursue this policy. As he continued to pursue this policy, his stores increasingly attracted women who liked expensively styled clothes and liked, even more, paying moderate prices for them, as well as women who had never been able to afford such styling.

The Rev. J.S. Thomson.

MONTREAL, Nov. 20 (AP).—The Rev. James Sutherland Thomson, 80, former moderator of the United Church of Canada and former dean of divinity at McGill University, died Saturday.

Dr. Thomson, a native of Scotland, was president of the University of Saskatchewan from 1937 to 1949, when he moved to McGill. He retired as dean of divinity there in 1957 but remained a professor until 1959. He was moderator of the United Church from 1957 to 1958.

Jennie Grossinger

GROSSINGER, N.Y., Nov. 20 (UPI).—Jennie Grossinger, 80, co-founder and hostess of the world famous Grossinger's Resort in the Catskills, died here early today. Mrs. Grossinger founded the resort with her late husband in 1914. From a single cottage, it grew to a holding twice the size

of the principality of with its own post office and fire departments, and accommodations for 15,000 guests and famous from the world.

Grossinger's also served training camp for athletes, especially boxing, and most recently U.S. star Bobby Fischer.

The resort reported where such stars as Eddie Robert Merrill and Buddy got their start.

Mrs. Grossinger was Vienna on June 16, 18 came to the United States and became a naturalized citizen in 1919.

H. Ben Decher

DALLAS, Nov. 20 (AP).—H. Ben Decher, 57, chair of the board of the company publishes the Dallas News and operates radio and vision interests, died here Saturday in a Houston hospital after illness.

In addition to the News, Mr. Decher owned A.H. Belo Corp., which Mr. Decher operated for 15 years in the Dallas area station WFAA in Dallas and stations WFAA in Dallas and KFDX in Beaumont.

Ralph J. Menconi

PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y. (NYT).—Ralph J. Menconi was internationally known for his designs for medals, coins, and medals. He died here Friday, April 15, of a heart attack.

Mr. Menconi recently designed the first official medal for the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. He created the inaugural medal for President Nixon and the "World's Great Men and Women" medal.

Mr. Menconi also designed John F. Kennedy's Medal. In addition to his medals, he created more than 300 medallion portraits, including those of former Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and Harry Truman.

Ennio Flaiano

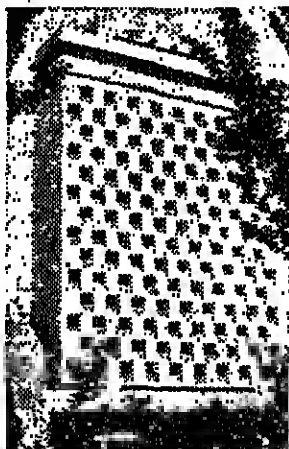
ROME, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Ennio Flaiano, 62, best known as a script writer for Federico Fellini and Michelangelo Antonioni, died here Saturday of a heart attack.

Mr. Flaiano also was a playwright and movie critic. He wrote the script for the 1960 film "La Dolce Vita" and "Eight and a Half" and for Antonioni's "Notte."

In Tehran there's a new Sheraton hotel.

Sheraton makes an enjoyable business trip happen at the convenient new Arya-Sheraton Hotel. Located in picturesque North Tehran, overlooking the city and the Alborz Mountains. Only a 10 minute drive from downtown. And 15 minutes from the airport.

Olympic size pool. Dine and dance in the beautiful rooftop Peacock Supper Club with its fantastic view of the city. Complete meeting facilities include two ballrooms with seating capacities for 1,000



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Single rooms from US \$17.00-24.00*

*Based on Rls 1295—Rls 1830 at current exchange rate. Subject to change without notice.

Water Shortage Seen On Ibiza in 12 Years

IBIZA, Spain, Nov. 20 (UPI).—The Mediterranean holiday island of Ibiza is running out of fresh water, and it is unlikely that existing underground supplies will last beyond 12 years, Mariano Pascual Fortuny, chief of hydraulic services for the Balearic Isles, said today.

Mr. Fortuny said the problem has been created by the island's growing tourist trade, and it is essential that by 1980 a plant be installed to transform seawater into fresh water.

Soviet Envoy to Jordan

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (AP).—The Soviet government today announced the appointment of one of its leading Middle East experts as the new ambassador to Jordan. Tass reported that Alexei I. Voronin, 55, would replace Anatoly Anisimov as Moscow's envoy in Amman.

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This balanced mix of business and leisure products provides both stability and growth.

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Held Javelins
Mares Underwater Sports Equipment
Alcott Sailboats
Slickcraft Power Boats

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Industrial Products
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Vanner Parking Meters and Timing Devices
Cuno Filtration Systems
Industrial Time Controls

Bakery Machinery
Food Service Equipment
Orbitread Retread and New Tire Machinery
Tuboscope Pipeline Inspection Services
Padovan Liquid Distillation and Purification Systems
Beard Pressure Vessels
Electrical Snap Switches
Stitching Machinery
Electrosystems Aircraft Equipment

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| | |
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| London | Varese |
| New Malden | Austria |
| Oxford | Kennelbach |
| Reading | Koflach |
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World to Hit 1 Target

tion Achieves
Gain, FAO Says

Nov. 20 (AP).—The
oped regions of the
failed for the second
year to meet their tar-
geted food produc-
tion. E. Boerma, director-
general of the UN Food and
Organization, said

usually declined in the
Mr. Boerma said at
a session of a meeting
O council.

that, after the failures
in 1971, the food-pro-
duction of the decade
would be reached.

He said preliminary
of 1972 production in-
dicator underdeveloped re-
gions increased agri-
cultural production by no more
than 2 percent. Thus, he
said, the second successive
years have fallen
short of the goal of an in-
crease of 4 percent.

extremely serious," the
general said. "One can
failure of a single
exceptional. But two
successive years . . .
struggled off as a tem-
porary. The average
the decade can no
reached unless the
early years is com-
paratively above the target
say the least, this will
effort almost without
in recent years."

He has estimated that
in Hemisphere failed
to meet its population
reimbursement 1972 figures
one improved produc-
tion America, however,
American output soared 9
percent—and in 1972
"at or only slightly
1971 record levels."

West Europe showed
in 1972, with "excellent
at or near the 1971
which was 5 percent
levels."

is an excellent increase
the Middle East, where
rose by 6 to 7 percent.
had no increase over
of 1971 and the
low region of all, the
had a decline of up
to 10 percent.

He said that heavy
chases by the Soviet
North America were
rain stocks to a lower
has been the case for
years. But he said the
booby still were large
meet any crisis that
missed.

it Assails Shift
a Strip Camps
NATIONS, N.Y., Nov.
21.—The General As-
sembly of the United Na-
tions today took up
a resolution that
placed thousands of
refugees and demobilized
run camps.

of 63 to 5 with 37
the committee
its deep concern "at
measures by Israel
violate the rights of the
and the demographic
and the status of the

resolution, one of
ed by the committee
submission to the
assembly for endorse-
ment on Israel "immedi-
ate steps for the return
placed inhabitants."

EEC, Norway
L.S. Nov. 20 (UPI).—
and Common Market
day held exploratory
negotiations on
relations between Norway
enlarged community.

hodesian 'Apartheid' Bills
er Blacks, Church Leaders
URY, Rhodesia, Nov. 20
in the last few days
minister Ian Smith has
government's determi-
nation to push through a program
discriminatory measures
critics have likened to
South Africa's apartheid laws.

ment introduced in
Friday to the coun-
ciliation Act threatens to
danger of open revolt
among Catholic Church,
which loomed large two
over the Land Tenure
other laws that the
said to be a threat to
of multiracial war-
education in mission

was inserted in the
Education Act, at the
request, to safeguard
of Africans to attend
schools. It has been
from the draft amend-
ment, and this is seen
Catholics as a move
to ban pupils from church
that now are build-

v. Sean Dunne, edu-
cational secretary of the Catholic
conference, said: "If the
new law, it will mean
fundamental right has
drawn. If Africans are
banished from Cathol-
ics, those schools will be
confronted with open criti-
cism for its proposal to
Africans to carry identifi-
cation registration certifi-



NEWLYWEDS—Israeli Army Sgt. Maj. Hanoeh Langer (left) and bride Yehudit Krispon and his sister Miriam Langer with her husband Daniel Levi after Tel Aviv ceremonies.

Angered by Bastardy Ruling in Israel

Ultra-Orthodox Try to Attack Chief Rabbi

TEL AVIV, Nov. 20 (UPI).—
Police said four ultra-orthodox
youths tried to attack Chief
Rabbi Shlomo Goren today in an
incident arising from his decision
to remove a brother and sister
from the list of "mamzerim," or
bastards, under Jewish law.

While government officials as
high as Premier Golda Meir
praised Rabbi Goren's move,
ultra-orthodox Jewish commu-
nities rallied against it, circulating
petitions against him.

Underlining their displeasure,
police said, the four youths
charged at Rabbi Goren as he
emerged from a funeral service
but were prevented from reach-
ing him by his driver and
bystanders.

The four were charged with at-
tempted assault. Rabbi Goren
escaped injury but his driver suf-
fered facial bruises. The rabbi's
home was put under police guard.

Adulterous Union Seen
Until Rabbi Goren's secretly
convened nine-man rabbinical
court cleared Sgt. Maj. Hanoeh
Langer and his sister Miriam
yesterday, they had been branded
"mamzerim" because they were
considered the offspring of an
adulterous union.

As such, Jewish law forbade
them from marrying or other-
wise "entering" into the con-
gregation of Israel.

The Langers had been labeled
"mamzerim" because their mother,
Eva, now 61, married their late
father before obtaining a formal
divorce from her first spouse, a
convert to Judaism.

Rabbi Goren spent two years
amassing evidence to show that
the conversion of the first hus-
band was improperly executed
and that, therefore, the first mar-
riage was not valid because Jew-
ish law prohibits mixed mar-
riages.

The court that Rabbi Goren as-
sembled accepted these docu-
ments, legitimizing the second
marriage. But even before the
decision, the first husband had
said he would file an appeal to a
secular court.

The Chinese news agency said
the computer, trial-produced in
Shanghai jointly by the Shanghai
Computing Technology Institute
and a small precision-apparatus
factory, worked "satisfactorily for
1,600 hours over a six-month
period."

"It can process data for in-
dustry, agriculture and research
institutes," the agency said. "For
instance, it provides a high level
of precision in forecasting the
time and location of the ebbs and
flows of [Shanghai's] Huang Pu
River for a two to three-year
period."

China Develops
New Computer
HONG KONG, Nov. 20 (UPI).—
China announced today it has
developed a computer that can
carry out 110,000 calculations a
second.

The Chinese news agency said
the computer, trial-produced in
Shanghai jointly by the Shanghai
Computing Technology Institute
and a small precision-apparatus
factory, worked "satisfactorily for
1,600 hours over a six-month
period."

It can process data for in-
dustry, agriculture and research
institutes," the agency said. "For
instance, it provides a high level
of precision in forecasting the
time and location of the ebbs and
flows of [Shanghai's] Huang Pu
River for a two to three-year
period."

The vice-president of the Afri-
can National Council, the Rev.
Cassius M. Mamba, was equally
scathing.

The council, it is understood,
has drawn up a list of suggested
constitutional reforms aimed at
eliminating racial discrimination
in Rhodesia, in return for which
it would be prepared to abandon
its opposition to settlement with
Britain and its demand for im-
mediate majority rule. But Mr.
Mamba said at a rally in an Afri-
can township in Gwelo Saturday:

"The registration bill is an
abominable piece of legislation.
It is a grievous insult to the
African's integrity and a humili-
ating affront to human dignity."

He said that the Smith regime
was clearly choosing "a collision
course, a course of greater con-
frontation."

Bomb Explodes in Farmhouse

2 Soldiers Killed by Booby Trap in Ulster

BELFAST, Nov. 20 (UPI).—
A booby-trap explosion killed two
British soldiers today when they
lost a two-day cat-and-mouse
game with bombers on a remote
farm near the border with the
Irish Republic.

In Belfast, taxi driver William
Clark, 45, died in a hospital of
injuries suffered in a shooting
incident almost a month ago.

The deaths raised the toll for
almost three and a half years of
bombing, sniping and murder in
Northern Ireland to 635 dead.

Soldiers went to the farmhouse
at Cullyhanna, near Crossmaglen,
County Armagh, after an anonym-
ous telephone call Saturday
saying that men had been acting
suspiciously there, army sources
said.

They found a rifle butt sticking
out of the ground and six rounds
of ammunition. They suspected
a trap, reported the find and
left.

Yesterday they returned and
staked out the place overnight.
Nothing was seen and, just before
8 a.m. today, two of the patrol
went into the house.

As they went in the door, a
30-pound bomb exploded, killing
them instantly. The rest of the
patrol was unharmed.

In Belfast the army announced
the arrest of another key officer
of the Provisional wing of the
Irish Republican Army, the
sixth IRA leader rounded up by
troops of the Royal Anglian
Regiment in the last four days.
Army sources identified the man

as an intelligence officer of D
Company of the Provisional's 2d
Battalion, which has operated in
the Lower Falls Road area of
the city.

A policeman was in serious con-
dition in a hospital after being
hit by three bullets when gun-
men fired on a car in Portadown,
County Armagh, last night.

A group of 65 Catholic priests
charged at a press conference in
Belfast today that troops are
shooting and harassing innocent,
unarmed civilians.

They promised a campaign of
direct nonviolent action in the
worst-affected areas. They did not
elaborate.

The statement, read by the Rev.
Desmond Wilson of St. John's
Parish in Ballymurphy said, "In-
nocent and unarmed civilians,
regardless of sex or age, are being
shot by soldiers who are in and
out of uniform."

A senior army officer denied
the priests' charges.
"This is absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

Pompidou Starts Trip
To Upper Volta, Togo
PARIS, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Presi-
dent Georges Pompidou went to
Africa today to reaffirm France's
interests on the continent during
state visits to Upper Volta and
Togo.

The president's special plane
left Orly Airport at 11:30 a.m.
for Ouagadougou, capital of land-
locked Upper Volta, one of Afri-
ca's poorest countries. Prime
Minister Pierre Messmer, several
cabinet ministers and members
of the diplomatic corps were at
the airport for Mr. Pompidou's
departure.

Alaskans Lead U.S. in Taste For Ice Cream

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Nov.
20 (AP).—Residents of Alaska,
the nation's northernmost and
coldest state, are its largest
per-capita consumers of ice
cream, the Alaskan Agri-
culture Department reported.

Figures show the average
state resident puts away six
gallons a year, about twice the
national average.

"For some unknown reason,
people like to sit in front of
the fire, watch the snow fly
and eat ice cream," a daily
spokesman said.

Alaskans lead the nation in
ice cream consumption, with an
average of six gallons per person
per year, according to the Alaskan
Agriculture Department.

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average of six gallons per person
per year, according to the Alaskan
Agriculture Department.

Why ask twice when you want to rent a car? Ask Hertz first and you ask just once.



Is Hertz at most international airports? ☒ Yes ☐ No
Did I hear there are over 1250 Hertz offices in Europe? ☒ Yes ☐ No
You have more than 124 models of new Fords and other fine cars in Europe for me to choose from? ☒ Yes ☐ No
Is my Hertz Credit Card free? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Is your rent-it-here leave-it-there service available in most locations? ☒ Yes ☐ No
Will Hertz reserve me a car before my flight? ☒ Yes ☐ No

*In some cases a modest charge is added. Check with Hertz for details.



We rent more cars than anyone in the world. We say Yes!

Historic Brandt Victory

West German voters have delivered an unexpectedly emphatic endorsement of Chancellor Willy Brandt's strenuous efforts to build reconciliation with Eastern Europe. In returning his coalition of Social and Free Democrats with a comfortable majority in the Bundestag, the West Germans have also demonstrated that the 23-year-old Federal Republic has come of age and that its democratic system can function effectively to pull the country out of political stalemate and crisis.

A narrow victory for Mr. Brandt's coalition had been widely forecast. What surprised the experts was the size of its majority—around 48 seats in a Bundestag of 496—the emergence of the chancellor's Social Democratic party as the strongest political force in West Germany, and the crucial if limited gains of Mr. Brandt's junior partner, the Free Democrats. It was the first time since the Federal Republic was established in 1949 that the Christian Union tandem had finished in second place.

In dramatically backing the Eastern policy that Mr. Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel of the Free Democrats had made the cornerstone of their campaign, the majority of voters laid several myths finally to rest. They demonstrated that they welcomed normalization of relations with Moscow and its allies even if this meant acknowledging the irrevocable loss of Eastern territories now part of the Soviet Union and Poland.

They showed that they approved the new agreements aimed at preserving West Berlin in freedom and at increasing their access to relatives and friends in East Germany even if this meant Bonn's recognition at long last of the existence of the Communist-ruled East German Democratic Republic. They recognized that for these advances toward

détente in Europe, Mr. Brandt had given up mostly illusions; and they could not be persuaded by his opponents that he had sold out any vital German or Western interest.

Finally, the voters refused to put their pocketbooks ahead of foreign policy as an election issue. They were not stampeded by a 6.4 percent inflation rate; and the prospects for modest advances toward peace meant more to them than the price of cigarettes and beer. They knew the Social Democrats had discarded their Marxist ideological baggage long ago, and in any event would be kept close to political center by their free-enterprising Free Democratic ally, which has staged a modest comeback and bucked yet another time the long-term trend toward a two-party system in West Germany.

After the dangerous stalemate in the Bundestag of last spring and summer, as Mr. Brandt's slim majority melted away, it comes as a great relief that the elections have produced a government capable of governing. The ringing approval of the Ostpolitik is a good omen for the preliminary negotiations for the Conference on European Security and Cooperation that opens Wednesday in Helsinki, as well as for the talks on mutual and balanced force reductions that are scheduled to begin in January.

Above all, however, the election result is a spectacular tribute to Willy Brandt, whose exertions for détente won him the Nobel Peace Prize for 1971 and have now elevated him at 58 to a place alongside the late Konrad Adenauer for contributions to the consolidation of democracy and the restoration of West Germany to a position of decency and respect.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Interests in Energy

One of the major initiatives of government in the second Nixon administration, judging by its advance billing, will be a national energy strategy aimed at maintaining a balance between this country's energy needs and supplies in the coming decades. That a crisis is developing in this realm is no longer much in doubt; the agony will come when the administration shows just how much imagination it can muster and how much muscle it is prepared to exert for the general good.

Commerce Secretary Petersen told the American Petroleum Institute last week that the President's program will be "fully equal" to his initiatives toward the Soviet Union and China. It has been over a year since Mr. Nixon proposed the formation of a single agency to oversee national energy policies. Responsibility is now split among a host of federal agencies, often operating at cross-purposes.

The cross-purposes, however, signal different and conflicting interests which will hear down on one agency just as hard as on the present multiplicity. The power industry and environmentalists are regularly in combat. Any call for inhibiting luxurious use of power runs up against the demands for higher living standards. If houses are to be better insulated to use up less heating energy, then low-cost housing will have to become higher-cost housing. Exclusive arrangements

with other producing countries, to secure foreign oil sources, threaten to raise alarms in Western Europe and Japan, where the need for imported oil is even greater than it is in this country.

Overdependence on foreign oil and gas supplies could jeopardize national security, though the answer of the oilmen—increased incentives for domestic exploration and production—has its problems too. "If you minimize imports and allow domestic prices to rise," Secretary Petersen warned, "you could well find that the high cost of energy to American industry would undermine its competitiveness and reduce our economic health to the point where that policy might also jeopardize national security."

To be meaningful, the forthcoming energy strategy will have to involve more than a reshuffling of bureaucratic authorities. As former Interior Secretary Stewart Udall has argued, it will have to deal with the relative priorities for end-use of energy as much as with the origins of fuel. Most important, whatever government machinery emerges will have to be broad enough in scope and powers to avoid becoming just one more technical regulatory agency, serving one or another powerful interest. Energy policy is too all-embracing a task of government in the 1970s and '80s to become another pasture for special-interest grazing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Brandt's Coalition Wins

West Germany's Socialist-dominated coalition emerged reinvigorated from yesterday's premature elections. Not only did it emerge victorious from the parliamentary deadlock caused by defections by opponents of Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik, but it considerably improved its position as compared with the 1969 elections. Furthermore, Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party, which then was 18 seats behind the Christian Democrats, and was forced to depend on the unstable Free Democrats for its majority, has now emerged as the biggest single party by a small margin. The Free Democrats, clinging to Mr. Brandt's coattails, easily cleared the five percent qualifying hurdle. Both parties have every reason to fulfill their election-platform commitments to continue the coalition partnership.

The momentous and disturbing outcome, both for West Germany and the whole of the West, is that Mr. Brandt can claim a mandate to continue his high-pressure détente policy towards Russia. The increase in Free Democrat strength reflects the desire

of many middle-class Protestant voters to have a free-enterprise watchdog restraining Mr. Brandt from socialist experiments. Yet it is true that Mr. Scheel, the party leader, was as Foreign Minister firmly identified with Ostpolitik—if in fact only as figurehead; for Mr. Brandt, the man whom the opposition considers as Mr. Brandt's evil genius, did the negotiating.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The real surprise of the West German election is the fact that the smaller coalition partner, the Free Democrats, succeeded not only in holding their own but in strengthening their position, after having suffered heavy losses in communal elections just a few weeks ago. Undoubtedly they profited from the tendency of some voters, faced with the dilemma of a choice between the two big parties, to regard the third as a way out, a possibility of correcting the government's too pronounced leftist course. But it remains to be seen to what extent the Free Democrats can make their newly increased weight felt in this direction.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

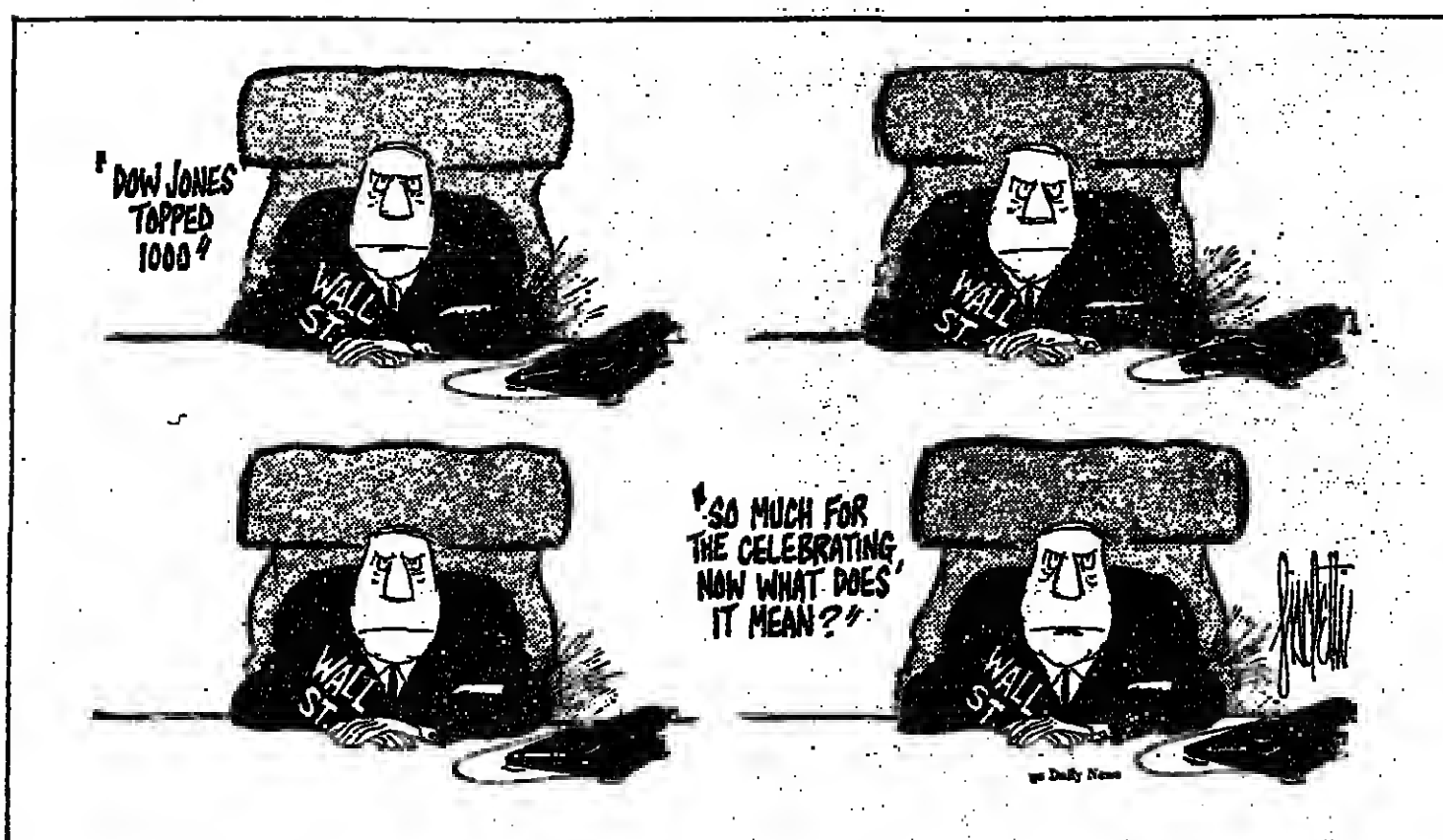
November 21, 1897

PARIS—The Figaro this morning publishes the text of the dossier of Major Porzini, who at the time of the arrest and detention of Captain Dreyfus was the governor of the Cherche-Midi prison, where the prisoner remained for three months. Major Porzini strongly expresses the opinion that the Dreyfus case was an anti-Semitic case upon which a political crime had been grafted. He, too, now joins the growing number calling for the reopening of the former captain's case.

Fifty Years Ago

November 21, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The number of persons in prisons in 43 states has increased from 93,000 in 1917 to 137,000 at the present time, or 33,000 in five years, according to the latest official figures. The increase in crime is at a faster rate than the increase in population, and is attributed to various causes, including prosperity and postwar reaction. Prohibition seems to have had absolutely no effect in diminishing crime. Sometimes, just the opposite is thought to be true, but it is too early to tell.



W. German The Vote, The Lesson

By Joseph Kra

BONN.—"GERMANS, we are proud of our country; one of the election posters, Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party. And in the vote he Sunday, West Germany good on that claim with a glance.

The West Germans voted, the hard reality of pay a price. They voted to reject leading jingoism. In the pi they pulled off what is pr the most hopeful election i rope since the war.

The best way to see happened in the election measure how much the Democrats achieved with little. The Socialists were battle against the mighty (tan Democratic Union with one asset—the issue of peace

Three Treaties

In the past three years, Socialists have negotiated tr with Russia, Poland and Germany. Those treaties—prizing the so-called Ostpolitik Eastern policy—ratify the pr borders of West Germany, and the status of West B and provide for more commun tion between the states of East West Germany. They write end to World War II, and truly do constitute a peace p

But the treaties are highly merable to nationalistic at They concede what used to former German territory to Communist regime of Russia Poland. They accept the div of Germany into two states of them Communist East many.

The Christian Democratic l er Rainer Barzel and his Barn lieutenant, Franz-Josef Str worked steadily at underlining concessions in the treaty. In final debate before the elec tions, they seemed to say nothing else. In no uncer terms they intimated that Christian Democrats, if troo back to power, would amend agreements to eliminate the pending parts.

Apart from this uncertain pe issue, moreover, the Social had nothing going for th Chancellor Brandt, preoccup with Ostpolitik, had defaulted all his proposals for domestic

form. His regime had allow economic growth to slacken. It permitted inflation—a sore p in Germany at least with th who remember the ruinous c rency depreciation of the 1920 to climb to the truly high rate 6.4 percent annually.

He had lost by resignation finance ministers in a row, including the prestigious B. Schiller. A far-out radical in the Young Socialists or Jux had shown strength and n noise in Munich and Frankfurt a way that alienated blue ci voters from the party.

Nor is the chancellor all beloved personally. To be sure is more appealing than the G leader Herr Barzel who co across, in the Nixon fashion, a kind of twister.

But Herr Brandt is a curious aloof man, with an ambiguous background. He has nothing l the kind of edging following l Franz-Josef Strauss, enjoy noise in Munich and Frankfurt a way that alienated blue ci voters from the party.

On top of all that, the Social had two special burdens to be Since the last election in 1969 extreme right-wing group, t German National Democra party or NPD has dwindled virtual nothingness. As a resu some 4 percent of the electors was certain to be added to t Christian Democratic totals.

Partners Helped

In addition, the Socialists h to help the Free Democra coalition partners who team with them to make the parliament majority back in 1969. In order to help their coali partners survive, something in 2 percent of the Socialists o votes for the Free Democra.

But even with all these hand caps the Social Democrats tal their percentage of the total vo from 42.7 percent in 1969 to 46 percent this year. Thanks the peace issue they emerged t the first time in their long u tory as the strongest party Germany.

The stark, unambiguous as of all this is that the West G mans have finally settled in place. The majority here is longer cast adrift, ready to driven by gusts of destructio tionism. Guilt may not been totally cleansed. But t German problem, which has solved, is on the way to quence Chancellor Brandt emerges as the strongest lead outside Russia and the Uni States, and he is due to play role that will affect even t superpowers.

A Great Power—Or a Great People?

By Archibald MacLeish

CONWAY, Mass.—The election is over in these hills as elsewhere in the country and it has left the eerie feeling that nothing has really happened—nothing, that is, but the territorial rains which fell the following day. We believe in the rains because the leaves are down and we can see them in the ditches. But there is nothing to show for the election: the same President is back in the White House and the same contradictory Congress on Capitol Hill, and if there's a "mandate" nobody knows what it is.

I say the feeling is eerie: it is. This was to have been a decisive election, offering the country a "real choice." And it almost did—but not quite. Mr. McGovern called the country to come home, and Mr. Nixon let it be known through his various spokesmen that the country wasn't coming—that the United States was a Great Power now and was going to stay out in the world with the other Great Powers and show them who was Number One in this century, but neither Mr. McGovern nor Mr. Nixon went on to draw the obvious conclusion and force the issue home. Neither said in so many words that history had caught up with the American people and presented them with two conflicting images of themselves.

Not Children

Nothing got through to the electorate but the dim understandings and malaise which any society feels when its sense of itself is questioned. The American people are not children in spite of Mr. Nixon's remarks saying so. They can read the signs in the woods and they know when the wind changes. They had known who they were for almost 200 years: a nation of free men who believed in men and in freedom—and not only here at home on their own continent but everywhere else throughout the earth.

Their composition was famous—so famous indeed that European novelists, and even some of their own, made fun of their notorious proclivity for saving the world, converting the heathen, feeding the victims of Indian famines, rebuilding the earthquake-shattered cities of Italy, fighting wars to make the world safe for democracy.

That was the way they were: friends of man, a nation held together, as Lincoln himself had testified, by that promise made to the whole world in 1776 that "the weights should some day be lifted from the shoulders of all men."

But what had been so certain for almost 200 years (two hundred minus four) was certain no longer and we knew it. Neither we nor anyone else in the world thought of the United States in the fall of 1973 as compassionate,

and as for Uncle Sam, he was a bogey to frighten children from one end of Asia to the other.

And the worst of it was we had no answer. It was true that we as a people had never authorized the war in Vietnam but neither had we stopped it. It had been waged in our name by Presidents we had elected, and the bombers over the two Vietnams and Laos and Cambodia bore our insignia on their wings.

No Longer Sure

So that the one who voted in this election was very sure of our place in the world's affections or our reputation as defenders of mankind. And we had always thought of ourselves in the past as a liberty-loving people, a people jealous of our liberties. But this year we were no longer sure of our passion for liberty.

We had lived for four years under an administration which preferred something called "law-and-order" to the protection of individual liberty and we had not protested.

But if we were neither the liberty-loving people we had once been, nor the humane and compassionate nation we had believed we were, then who were we? That was the underlying question of the campaign—the "real choice" which the candidates never brought to issue. And the widely observed and reported boredom and indifference of the electorate was a consequence of that failure. That Mr. Nixon was elected by almost two-thirds of those voting is less significant than the fact that almost half the qualified voters didn't go to the polls. They didn't go because the election did not speak to their concerns.

Which explains the eerie feeling that remains. The election is over but the question which must be answered still remains: Which are we?—the old historic Republic conceived in the Declaration of Independence and dedicated to the belief in man, or the Great Power, conceived in the political intrigues of the Cold War, and dedicated to Security, meaning to still more power?

If the American people are a Great Power, then they are nothing else because nothing else matters when power is the prime criterion. In the world of Great Powers freedom means nothing: it is enough to be a citizen of Number One. And in the world of Great Powers humanity is an irrelevance: wars are justified not by their decency but by their success. But if, in spite of our childish power play in Southeast Asia, we are still the great Republic—great Republic first and power in the world afterward—then nothing matters as much as our passion for liberty, our belief in man, our love of humanity. For without them we will have no power. And will lose ourselves.

Archibald MacLeish, poet and playwright, served as Librarian of Congress and assistant secretary of state in the Roosevelt Administration. This article is from The New York Times special features service.

The Public Airwaves

By Anthony Lewis

commercial television. For they do not exist in the United States, and without them public broadcasting can have only a marginal, back-street existence.

Consider the differences in financing. In Britain anyone who has a television set must pay an annual license fee, \$17 for black-and-white and \$30 for color. That revenue is automatically turned over to the BBC. The government from time to time may increase the fee because of inflation, but no appropriation bill ever has to go through Parliament.

Politicians naturally complain a good deal about what the BBC says. But when they rise to ask angry questions in the House of Commons, the Minister of the Day always replies: That is not my concern.

In the United States, by contrast, every nickel of public funds for educational stations has to come through an appropriations process that lands itself to pressure on the nature of programs. President Nixon, in thinly-disguised disapproval of public broadcasting, vetoed a longer-term financing bill this year. And one can imagine how likely it is that a public program would carry a critical appraisal of the chairman of the appropriations subcommittee that passes on its funds.

Merely to state those assumptions of British broadcasting life is to indicate the comparative difficulty facing American non-commercial television. For they do not exist in the United States, and without them public broadcasting can have only a marginal, back-street existence.

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Letters

New Escalation?

The Communists in South Vietnam have been pumping in considerably fewer supplies than have the Americans (Herald, Nov. 15). Indeed, cease-fire postponement "has allowed the Americans to deliver to ARVN in a matter of days more material than had ever been envisaged under the Vietnamization program, whatever... Melvin Laird may say" (Le Nouvel Observateur, Nov. 11-19).

What has Mr. Laird been saying? That Vietnamization planning itself "was based upon a larger (North) Vietnam force than is presently in the country" (The New York Review of Books, Nov. 30). Far from being reduced, the South Vietnamese Air Force will be increased from 47,000 to 67,000 men (Le Monde, Nov. 14).

What does it all mean? Are not Nixon and Kissinger now giving genocidal capability to a tyrant whose peace plan is to exterminate the Communists? (Any opponent of Gen. Thieu is by definition a Communist, a pro-Communist or a Communist hireling; in practice he makes no distinction among those three classes.) Once he has those 3,100 planes, America's more than Oriental obsession with saving

face will insure him a free hand. It is hard to think of any administration that could cause President Nixon to interrupt supplies of kerosene or of "advice." The new escalation has the marks of combining maximum destructiveness with minimum American responsibility.

DAVID DOBRANCE.

Paris Testimonial

On Oct. 18, seven of us, all Americans, arrived in Paris for a 12-day stay. We stayed in a small hotel on the Left Bank, walked around Paris, took a train to Chartres and a bus to Versailles, ate at different restaurants in different parts of the city, and were fascinated with our trips in the Metro.

We came armed with warnings from friends that we could not expect to be treated well. We were prepared to be patient with rebuffs and not to "notice" discourtesies.

Certainly a group of seven is not invisible; we were obviously Americans and were enjoying ourselves enough to be very audible. Still, everywhere we found kindness and courtesy. We used our feeble French as much as we could. A smile might accompany the directions given us, but the spirit was more than amiable. Elderly people, teen-agers, gen-

darmes, waitresses, Metro passengers—all were courteous; some, quite friendly. Several Parisiens offered to help us without being asked.

A 12-day visit to this beautiful city may visit. How glad we were to be able to bring home, in addition to memories of the beauty of Paris, the kindness of her people to us.

MAURICE & PATRICIA WADE, Rockaway Point, N.Y.

View From Madrid

It is always a pleasure to follow the U.S. presidential elections when one is away from home. This year it was from Madrid, and I must say that if Spain had been another state of the union Nixon wouldn't have gotten one single vote. It is amazing how little interest and what a tremendous dislike Spaniards have towards President Nixon. Even the press ignored the press releases sent by the different campaign committees in Madrid so that the American citizens could try and vote by absentee ballot. I suppose all this is due to the fact that Spaniards are not used to voting. Nevertheless it was quite an experience to have spent the U.S. presidential elections in Spain.

PAUL IBER.

Madrid

A Major Force

The BBC is a major force in British cultural life, with its own orchestras around the country. The quality of its talks on painting and science and philosophy appears in its magazine The Listener, which with BBC and other material is the country's best weekly.

An opponent of American Public Television, Jeffrey St. John, wrote last summer "What the government subsidizes it must end up manipulating." How sad an argument that is. For if true, it is a confession that the United States lacks the sense of honor or self-confidence to use the most important communications and cultural medium as a small nation like Britain has been able to do.

Talks Hit on Price ait Wants Offer Rejected; re Suspended

Juan de Onis

Nov. 20 (NYT).—Major negotiations on oil prices between the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the industrial nations were suspended after the oil producers rejected a 51 percent increase in the price of oil. The negotiations were suspended after the oil producers rejected a 51 percent increase in the price of oil. The negotiations were suspended after the oil producers rejected a 51 percent increase in the price of oil.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Bowater Rejects Trafalgar's Bid

Shareholders of Bowater, the giant U.K. paper group, have voted by a narrow margin to reject a merger proposal by Trafalgar House, the property and shipping organization. The result was announced Saturday after a marathon all-night count of votes. Trafalgar House, which owns hotels, real estate and the Cunard shipping line, had offered more than £120 million for the paper combine. Bowater shareholders, however, voted to take over Ralli International, a finance and trading firm for nearly £100 million. Trafalgar's offer was conditional upon the termination of the Bowater bid for Ralli.

Sony Studies European Plant

Sony, the big Japanese electronics producer, may establish factories in Europe and Latin America, the corporation's president Akio Morita said here today. "I feel we need production facilities in some country in Europe," says Mr. Morita. He adds that Sony regards its new factory in San Diego as its "first test case" of overseas production. The Sony chief also believes that productivity gains will fully offset cost increases in 1973, provided conditions in major markets remain favorable. Sony has so far reported higher profit at the end of every 12-month reporting period and Mr. Morita indicates he does not expect any reversal in the trend in the coming year.

Pepsico Gets Control of Rheingold

Pepsico has received more than 24 million shares of Rheingold Corp. common stock, or about 76 percent of the shares outstanding, as a result of its tender offer. The offer, which expired last Thursday, called for Pepsico to pay \$22

for each Rheingold share tendered. Pepsico has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that it would not take any steps to assume or exercise actual control of Rheingold before Dec. 4. The FTC has anti-trust objections to such controls. After that date, Pepsico would not make any changes without giving the FTC at least 10 days prior written notice.

Gulf Details \$250 Million Writeoff

Gulf Oil Corp., in a prospectus covering a secondary offering of 9.3 million common shares, says that the properties involved in its previously announced writeoff of \$250 million of marginal and unprofitable operations include substantially all of its retail marketing outlets in the "upper midwestern and northwestern" sections of the United States. This includes some 3,500 service stations and related distribution facilities which will be either closed or sold. It will dispose of a refinery and all of its 800 service stations and related distribution facilities in West Germany.

Kodak Drops Film Plans

Eastman Kodak Co. has changed its mind and now no longer plans to market its own self-developing film for use in Polaroid cameras. At Kodak's annual meeting in April, Gerald B. Zornov, president, told stockholders that the company intended to enter this market. At present, Kodak supplies color negative material to Polaroid under a long-term contract but does not manufacture film for the company. "The magnitude of our own instant system development program and the demand we project for new pocket instamatic products dictate against an intermediate entry into the market for peel-apart film packs," Kodak says.

Economic Analysis

Phase 3 Controls in U.S. to Be Broader

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WFP).—The Nixon administration is keeping its price-wage control planning for 1973 close to the vest, acknowledging only that it has "a high order of priority."

From well-informed sources, this is an outline of a Phase 3 program now being considered:

Controls would be continued, with some changes, for all of 1973, to prevent the regeneration of inflation. Request for extension of legislative authority beyond April 30, 1973, will be an early proposal to the new Congress.

The most significant difference between the current phase and the new controls would come in a restatement of the goals of the program, making the present standards tougher. The program would still cover broad segments of the economy.

Specifically rejected as premature for now (but not necessarily for later on) is a control program focusing almost entirely on big unions and big industries.

To cut controls back severely, many influential presidential advisers feel, would threaten public acceptance of the whole program. In addition, the feeling is that the

major inflationary pressures are not likely to be centered in the big durable goods industries, but in services (like health) or in industries (like construction) where "there are lots of little guys."

Perhaps the toughest question is a proposed reduction of the 5.5 percent wage guideline standard, and a restatement of the current overall goal, which is to reduce inflation to 3 to 4 percent by the end of 1972.

Key advisers think that if the inflation goal is kept at the same level, the eventual result will be a price performance that is higher. They want to aim at a rate no worse than 1.5 to 2 percent by the end of 1973, which would then permit a reduction of the wage guideline to no more than 4.5 percent.

"It's of the greatest importance to get the wage guideline under the present 5.5 percent level, plus the 7 percent for fringe benefits allowed by Congress, which really makes the guideline 8.2 percent," says a key man. "If we let 8.2 percent go unchanged, we'll never get a grip on inflation."

It is accepted by all in the administration, including those pressing hardest for a tougher wage guideline, that the nation will need a better price performance first. Over the last six months, the consumer price index has been advancing at an annual rate of 3.4 percent and—if the wholesale price index is a clue—threatens to advance even faster.

The wage guideline cannot effectively be trimmed without a better price performance, and there cannot be a better price performance if a new round of wage-cost inflation gets started in 1973.

One way of trying to resolve the dilemma would be to set the price goal at a 3 percent top, and to shave the wage standard modestly at the start of Phase 3, with a still lower figure to become effective when the increases in consumer price index and other measures actually move lower.

This pattern would help grind down inflationary expectations. Interest-Rate Restraint

Phase 3 would also continue and perhaps emphasize even more strongly a policy of interest-rate restraint. Policy-makers fear that any further substantial rise in rates would jeopardize labor acceptance of a tighter wage guideline. This does not imply a freeze of rates. But the Committee on Interest and Dividends would continue to "jawbone" bankers to keep rates as low as possible. Behind the jawbone lies the possibility of Federal Reserve credit controls.

There are optimists within the administration who do not even write off the possibility of bringing George Meany and other leaders back into the Pay Board, or its Phase 3 equivalent. This will require evidence that Phase 2 is maintaining effective control over prices, not drifting into a narrow wage-control program that would jeopardize business leaders who like to see.

Whether labor support is tacit, as at present, or more positive, the essential point is that the administration has just about concluded that abandoning a strong controls program would be foolish.

It is difficult to see how there could be any other decision. The freeze and Phase 2 helped control inflation at a critical juncture of domestic and international economic pressures. A hasty retreat to a free enterprise economy, just for the sake of getting rid of controls, might not only rekindle inflation here, but reduce the presidential clout in international trade and monetary negotiations that can be traced to the better U.S. price performance.

Mr. Cello said a price and wage freeze would, under present circumstances, cause a production decline at a time when output should be encouraged. It would also be necessary to freeze profits, but such wage controls would be very difficult to put through, he added.

Mr. Cello said steps taken so far by the government to fight inflation have to be supplemented by measures to regulate the money supply so that its expansion does not exceed the growth of the gross national product.

Prices Rise in Spain

MADRID, Nov. 20 (AP-DJ).—The cost of living in Spain went up by 0.89 percent in October for a total of 6.38 percent for the first 10 months this year, statistical figures issued today showed.

7 Directors Of P&O Quit On Losing Bid

Inchcape Merger Offer,
Called Serious, Studied

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP-DJ).—The chairman of Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. and six other directors resigned today in the wake of last week's rejection by shareholders of the management's plan to take over Bovis Ltd., a property company.

Sandy Marshall, leader of the P & O directors' faction opposed to the merger, was named managing director. He will chair board meetings until a new chairman is elected to replace Ford Geddes, who resigned.

Mr. Geddes and two other directors had announced their intention to resign Friday, when shareholders rejected the bid for Bovis. Others bowing out of the company are C. A. W. Dawes, deputy chairman; Lord Poole and A. D. Marria, directors of Lazard Brothers; Richard Lloyd of Williams & Glyn's Bank; Angus MacKinnon and J. Mitchell.

The resignations were tendered at a board meeting today, called to decide the future of the shipping group. The board said it believed that P & O should remain independent, though it said it regards the bid for the company by Inchcape & Co., a trading concern, as serious.

It said it would announce a decision on the Inchcape offer as soon as possible.

The board also said that Lord Inchcape, a P & O director who is also chairman of Inchcape & Co., is precluded from becoming P & O chairman, a position for which he has announced his availability, until a decision on the bid is made.

The shipping group also announced that Sir John Saunders, former chairman of Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, will be invited to join the P & O board.

Company Report

S.S. Kresge

| Three Months | 1972 | 1971 |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|
| Revenue (millions)... | 801.2 | 732.1 |
| Profits (millions)... | 22.32 | 19.8 |
| Per Share | 0.20 | 0.18 |
| Nine Months | | |
| Revenue (millions)... | 2,543.2 | 2,097.3 |
| Profits (millions)... | 64.05 | 56.4 |
| Per Share | 0.57 | 0.52 |

N.Y. Prices Stand Still, Volume Off

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Wall Street took a breather today, after the spectacular gain last week when the Dow Jones industrial average and several other market indicators finished at their best levels in history.

After showing small losses during the day, the Dow closed at 1,005.04 for a net decline of 0.53. It ended Friday at 1,005.37 after a dramatic runup lasting four weeks and covering 25 points. Many analysts believe a consolidation around current levels is a reasonable expectation.

Polaroid, one of the few stand-out gainers today, rose 7 5/8 to 120 3/4 in active trading. Its arch-rival in the camera-and-film field, Eastman Kodak, slipped 3/4 to 137 1/4 after it said it no longer planned to produce an instant film for use in Polaroid cameras. Some analysts believe that one result of the decision could be to increase Polaroid's net income for next year.

Breadth Improves

One of the encouraging aspects of today's market action was the continued favorable showing of over-all breadth, whereby advances led declines on the Big Board by 805 to 640.

The market has been broadening out in recent weeks while instant film for use in Polaroid cameras. Some analysts believe that one result of the decision could be to increase Polaroid's net income for next year.

For the volume leader, added 1/4 at 78 1/8 after selling at a yearly high of 78 1/4. It rose 3 last week, benefiting in part from some upward revisions in 1972 and 1973 earnings forecasts.

Henklein fell 2 1/4 to 56. A company official said the decline might have been due to "unfounded" rumors that it may have to increase its reserve for writeoffs from the recently acquired Kentucky Fried Chicken operation.

Squibb, the subject of some unfavorable comment in a published

report, dropped 3 3/8 to 86 1/8. Getty Oil rose 3/4 to 39 among the oils, but Superior Oil fell 2 1/2 to 23 1/2.

Amex Prices Up, Trade Moderate

Prices edged higher in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index climbed 0.02 to 26.16.

McCulloch Oil, the most active issue, rose 1 1/4 to 14 7/8. Also heavily traded and firm were Hycel, ahead 2 1/8 to 11 1/8; Hartfield-Zedys, up 1 to 10 1/4; and Seabrook Foods, up 2 5/8 to 13 7/8.

Spring Mills agreed in principle to acquire Seabrook Foods for about \$34.5 million, or \$15.50 a share, in cash. Spring Mills dipped 1/8 to 13 7/8 on the Big Board.

On the bond market, corporate rates retreated 1/8 to 1/4 after the week's major offering failed to elicit any investor support.

Lead underwriter Dillon Read priced a \$75-million offering of 40 year Triple-A rated Michigan Bell Telephone debentures yield 7.075 percent and notes were priced to yield 7.35 percent, both below yields of similar issues in the secondary market.

Government coupon issues added 1/32 to 4/32 and Treasury bills were steady. Federal funds traded at 5 1/8 to 5 1/8 percent.

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McCulloch Oil, the most active issue, rose 1 1/4 to 14 7/8. Also heavily traded and firm were Hycel, ahead 2 1/8 to 11 1/8; Hartfield-Zedys, up 1 to 10 1/4; and Seabrook Foods, up 2 5/8 to 13 7/8.

Spring Mills agreed in principle to acquire Seabrook Foods for about \$34.5 million, or \$15.50 a share, in cash. Spring Mills dipped 1/8 to 13 7/8 on the Big Board.

On the bond market, corporate rates retreated 1/8 to 1/4 after the week's major offering failed to elicit any investor support.

Lead underwriter Dillon Read priced a \$75-million offering of 40 year Triple-A rated Michigan Bell Telephone debentures yield 7.075 percent and notes were priced to yield 7.35 percent, both below yields of similar issues in the secondary market.

Government coupon issues added 1/32 to 4/32 and Treasury bills were steady. Federal funds traded at 5 1/8 to 5 1/8 percent.

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|-------------------|-----|------|-------|------|-------|-----|------|-----|------|-------------------|------|-----|------|-------|------|-------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| High | Low | Div. | in \$ | Sls. | 100s. | P/E | High | Low | Last | Net | High | Low | Div. | in \$ | Sls. | 100s. | P/E | High | Low | Last | Net |

| -1972- Stocks and 5% P/E High Low Last. Chf | | | | | | | | | | -1972- Stocks and 5% P/E High Low Last. Chf | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----------|------|-----|----|-----|-----|----|--|---|-----|--------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| 4254 | 24 | Salweeny | 1.35 | 152 | 11 | 49% | 27% | 4% | | 6715 | 55 | Byronn | 27.40 | 22 | 63% | 63 | — | | |
| 2324 | 23 | Salweeny | 1.30 | 152 | 11 | 49% | 27% | 4% | | 2426 | 14% | Byronn | 27.40 | 22 | 15% | 14% | 14% | | |
| 1754 | 15 | Salweeny | 1.30 | 152 | 11 | 49% | 27% | 4% | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3284 | 4 | Salweeny | 1.30 | 152 | 11 | 49% | 27% | 4% | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3284 | 4 | Salweeny | 1.30 | 152 | 11 | 49% | 27% | 4% | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2324 | 23 | Salweeny | 1.30 | 152 | 11 | 49% | 27% | 4% | | 5914 | 41% | Taylor | 1.50 | 133 | 22 | 57% | 57 | — | |
| 2324 | 23 | Salweeny | 1.30 | 152 | 11 | 49% | 27% | 4% | | 1414 | 14% | Taylor | 1.50 | 88 | 15 | 15% | 14% | 14% | |
| 2324 | 23 | Salweeny | 1.30 | 152 | 11 | 49% | 27% | 4% | | 1414 | 14% | Taylor | 1.50 | 88 | 15 | 15% | 14% | 14% | |
| 2324 | 23 | Salweeny | 1.30 | 152 | 11 | 49% | 27% | 4% | | 1414 | 14% | Taylor | 1.50 | 88 | 15 | 15% | 14% | 14% | |
| 2324 | 23 | Salweeny | 1.30 | 152 | 11 | 49% | 27% | 4% | | 1414 | 14% | Taylor | 1.50 | 88 | 15 | 15% | 14% | 14% | |
| 2324 | 23 | Salweeny | 1.30 | 152 | 11 | 49% | 27% | 4% | | 1414 | 14% | Taylor | 1.50 | 88 | 15 | 15% | 14% | 14% | |
| 2324 | 23 | Salweeny | 1.30 | 152 | 11 | 49% | 27% | 4% | | 1414 | 14% | Taylor | 1.50 | 88 | 15 | 15% | 14% | 14% | |
| 2324 | 23 | Salweeny | 1.30 | 152 | 11 | 49% | 27% | 4% | | 1414 | 14% | Taylor | 1.50 | 88 | 15 | 15% | 14% | 14% | |
| 2324 | 23 | Salweeny | 1.30 | 152 | 11 | 49% | 27% | 4% | | 1414 | 14% | Taylor | 1.50 | 88 | 15 | 15% | 14% | 14% | |
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—1972— Stocks and Str.
High, Low, Div. In \$ 100s. P/E High Low Ln:

NEW ISSUE These Bonds have been sold outside the United States. This announcement appears as a matter of record only. NOVEMBER 20, 1972

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(Continued on next page.)

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American Stock Exchange Trading

